REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1926-27

(Ending 30th June 1927)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1926-27 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1927.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION, } reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS } will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja resided at Bangalore from the 23rd July to 8th September 1926. His Highness proceeded to Poona on 13th September and returned to Mysore on 28th September 1926, after visiting Bombay and Pandrapur. His Highness was in residence at Ootacamund from the 5th to 13th January 1927, from the 21st to 30th March 1927 and again from the 12th May to 1st June 1927. His Highness proceeded on a tour in Northern India on 6th February 1927 and after visiting Pandrapur, Bombay, Delhi and other places in Northern India returned to Mysore on 13th March 1927.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. The Dewan, Amin-ul-Mulk Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., undertook three official tours in the State during the year, the first in September 1926 in the Maidan district of Tumkur and the second and third in the Malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, in January and March 1927. In the course of these tours, besides inspection of the Offices and the Public institutions in all the places visited, he held conferences of District and Taluk Officers and non-official gentlemen in each district and discussed with them important questions affecting the welfare of the local population. He also undertook three tours outside the State. In August he went to Bikaner in connection with a Conference of Ministers, accompanied by Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer. In November 1926 he visited Delhi with the Hon'ble the Resident, and discussed certain important matters with the Government of India. He again went to Simla in April 1927 to attend the informal Conference of certain Ruling Princes and Ministers with His Excellency the Viceroy. Besides these tours, the Dewan paid flying visits to Yedatore New Town, Anekal taluk, Sivasamudram and Bhadravati in the course of the year. He also visited Kankanhalli in February 1927 in connection with the opening ceremony of the New Transformer House which was performed by His Highness the Yuvaraja, and proceeded to Tumkur in April 1927 to open the Veerasaiva Hostel. The Dewan stayed at Ootacamund for a few days in the latter

part of May 1927. In June 1927 he stayed at Mysore in connection with His Highness' Birthday Durbars and the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council meetings.

3. The First Member of Council, Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, paid a visit on the 3rd October 1926 to the lac area at Dorasanipalya with the Conservator of Forests. On the 11th October 1926 he proceeded to Mysore to open the Provincial Co-operative Conference. He paid a visit to Hassan in June 1927 and opened the Hassan District Conference held on 4th June 1927.

4. The Second Member of Council, Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, did not undertake any tour during the year under report.

5. The Third Member of Council, Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, visited the Bairapur Chrome Mines on the 24th March 1927.

(ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

6. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the appointed dates.

The British Resident.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., continued as British Resident.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

8. There were two Sessions of the Representative Assembly, the first during the Dasara season of 1926 and the second immediately after the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1927.

9. At the Dasara session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following:—

(1) Amendment of the Mysore University Regulation.
(2) Question of giving possession of immovable property sold to auction purchasers in sales of the right, title and interest of defaulters.
(3) Record of Rights.
(4) Census of children in areas where compulsory education is introduced under the Elementary Education Regulation.
(5) Amendment of Regulation VI of 1899 empowering Government to frame rules for controlling the movement of diseased cattle and of cattle of any such villages as may be declared to be infected.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of all these five measures.

10. Sixty-one interpellations were answered and sixteen out of thirty-two general resolutions were moved at the meeting. An adjournment motion for the discussion of the Government Order relating to the Binny Mills tragedy was allowed as also an open discussion on a special subject of urgent importance, *viz.*, the levy of penalty for default in the payment of land revenue within the due date.

One hundred and four representations out of one hundred and seventy-one were discussed.

11. The term of the Representative Assembly reconstituted for the first time after the Reforms of 1923 expired in March 1927. A new House was constituted before the close of the year 1926-27. The reconstituted Assembly first met at its Budget Session in June 1927. At this Session, 51 interpellations were answered. The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following:—

(1) Relief to be given to Inamdars in connection with the abolition of mohatarfa;
(2) Amendment of the Village Panchayet Regulation and the Municipal Regulation so as to provide for licenses being taken for keeping goats and amending the Cattle Trespass Act so as to provide for the levy of double fines on goats;
(3) Amendment of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation providing for the payment of only half of the amount of institution fees at the time of institution, etc;
(4) Amendment of certain provisions of the Mysore Limitation Regulation;
(5) Introduction of a measure for the enforcement in Mysore of the maintenance orders made in His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates and *vice versa*;

(6) Amendment of the Indian Penal Code and of the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications ;

(7) Amendment of the Mysore Land Revenue Code in regard to the relationship between the Inamdars and their tenants and the administration of Inam villages generally ; and

(8) The Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

12. The Assembly approved of the general principles of the third item (Amendment of the Court Fees Regulation) and voted against all the rest except item No. 8 (the Agriculturists' Relief Bill), the consideration of which was postponed to the Dasara Session of 1927. The general discussion of the draft budget occupied four days and more than 55 members participated therein. There were 47 resolutions on the budget of which one was withdrawn, 9 were discussed and passed and the rest lapsed for want of time.

Besides these, 28 resolutions on general subjects were considered, of which 3 were discussed, 1 was withdrawn, 2 were passed by a large majority and the remaining 25 lapsed for want of time.

Of the 98 representations sent up, 16 were taken up at the meeting and the rest lapsed for want of time.

(iv) Economic Conference.

General.

13. During the year under report the constitution of the Economic Conference was revised so as to make it a more useful and helpful body by providing among other matters for more efficient economic work in the districts.

A Standing Committee consisting of the Heads of the several Development Departments, the Chairmen of the three Boards and two non-official representatives of each of the Boards was formed during the year, with a view to periodically examine and co-ordinate the activities of the Boards. The Committee met twice and dealt with several important subjects. Strong committees were also formed for studying the question of affording financial assistance to industries and of creating banking facilities for special crops such as coffee, etc. The strength of each of the three Central Boards was increased by the nomination of two non-officials to each Board.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

14. The Board of Industries and Commerce met four times during the year and 13 sub-committee meetings were held for the discussion of questions referred to them.

The Board furnished their views on the following subjects which were referred to them for opinion:—

(1) Introduction of workmen's Compensation Act.
(2) Encouraging the growth of perfumery plants and flowers.
(3) Concessions to the Sankara Trading Syndicate.
(4) Holding of an Exhibition during 1927.
(5) Suggestions for development of rural industries.
(6) Proposal to establish a factory for the manufacture of nails, etc.
(7) Introduction of legislation to regulate Trade Unions.
(8) Patronage for the manufacture of a Kannada Typewriter.

The following subjects were also cansidered by the Board:—

(i) Regulation of grants to Home Industries classes.
(ii) Popularization of High Grade Building Stones.
(iii) Starting of Home Industries classes in Girls' Schools.
(iv) Concessions for starting a Laundry by private enterprise in Bangalore.
(v) Formation of Commercial Emporia and sales agencies in British India.
(vi) Publication of Bulletins regarding silk-reeling, well-boring and sugar-cane crushing.
(vii) Formation of a Commercial Club.
(viii) Supply of sized warps to hand-loom weavers.
(ix) Finding of a market for the sale of Mysore silk.
(x) Improved methods of reeling silk in Channapatna and Closepet.
(xi) Revision of rules for the grant of Prospecting licenses and Mining leases.

Board of Education.

15. The Board of Education met five times. Ten sub-committees worked during the year and held sixteen meetings.

Seven subjects were considered by the Board and recommendations sent up to Government. Three of these subjects, namely, (*a*) inclusion of free studentships and scholarships under special rules in the authorized percentage of free studentships, (*b*) scheme for regulating the award of free studentships and scholarships in Educational Institutions in the State, and (*c*) the development of Kannada Language and Literature, had been referred to the Board by Government for opinion. The subject relating to "Continuation courses in Vocational subjects for those who complete the S.S.L.C. course," was considered by the Board on a reference from the Inspector-General of Education (now Director of Public Instruction).

The other recommendations were in regard to (1) enlisting the co-operation of local bodies in the organisation and administration of Primary School Education, (2) Religious and Moral Instruction in schools and (3) the scheme of vocational Instruction in the different grades of schools. The first two were referred back to the Board for re-examination while the third was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Board of Agriculture.

16. There were three meetings of the Agricultural Board and eleven meetings of their sub-committees during the year.

The subjects taken up for investigation and study were classified under eight heads and entrusted to eight sub-committees among the members of the Board with one or two co-opted members.

The recommendations of the Board regarding the following subjects were either sanctioned or accepted by Government.

(1) Reviving the practice of holding short courses in Agriculture on the Government farms and the publication of suitable Text Books in Kannada on Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture for the popularisation of agricultural knowledge.
(2) Introduction of Sericulture as an optional Examination subject in Middle Schools and the presentation of simple facts about silk-worm and silk as part of Nature study in primary schools of selected localities.
(3) Organisation of Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony Societies.
(4) Opening of a Horticultural School and a Central Fruit Nursery in the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore.
(5) Revival of the Silk Reeling School at Channapatna.
(6) Purchase of a Cold Storage Plant to enable the Sericultural Department to distribute high class cross breed layings on a large scale.
(7) Removal of certain restrictions regarding coffee and cardamom cultivation.
(8) Motor Ploughing Demonstrations.
(9) Waste-land Trial Plantations.

The following were some of the recommendations of the Board which were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year :—

(*a*) Rearing of Merino rams for sheep breeeding experiments.
(*b*) Encouraging the raising of *honge* plantations.
(*c*) Deputation of an Agricultural Engineer to Europe to learn the details of manufacture of agricultural implements, etc.
(*d*) Strengthening the staff of the Agricultural Department.

The following subjects also engaged the attention of the Board :—

(1) Establishment of gardens attached to schools.
(2) Economic utilization of Malnad fruit.
(3) Cultivation of perfume yielding plants.
(4) Cultivation of edible dates.
(5) Manufacture of artificial manures.
(6) Encouragement for Tea Industry.
(7) Introduction of legislation on the lines of British Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act.

Work in the Districts.

17. A definite agency for Conference work in the districts was created by the appointment of eight Economic Superintendents. They have served as *liaison* officers between the people and the Development Departments, and have done a

good deal of propaganda work connected with the popularisation of fertilizers, organisation of co-operative societies, the introduction of hand-spinning by *charka* in the rural parts and the stimulation of small cottage industries. They were helpful in providing additional facilities to schools by enlisting the co-operation of philanthropic gentlemen for equipment and better accommodation.

Finance.

18. A special grant of Rs. 15,500 was given for development work in the districts to supplement the funds allotted by the District Boards. The total expenditure incurred by the District Boards for Economic Development Schemes appproved by Government was Rs. 32,434.

(v) Important events and administrative measures.

Administrative changes.

19. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Revenue Commissioner, was appointed Third Member of Council from 1st February 1927.

Seasonal conditions and special measures adopted.

20. Owing to ill-distributed and scanty rainfall in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, conditions became rather acute and there was actual distress in some parts of the Bangalore and Mysore districts. The Dewan toured in the affected parts of Chamarajanagar taluk during the month of January 1927. The Revenue Commissioner also toured in the affected parts of the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts in the month of February 1927 and submitted reports to Government on the seasonal situation. A sum of Rs. 45,000 was allotted for relief measures (such as the grant of takavi, land improvement and subsistence loans, construction of wells, village improvement and tank maintenance works) in the affected parts of the Bangalore district, Rs, 20,250 in the Mysore district and Rs. 37,500 in the Kolar district, the sums spent during the year out of these allotments being Rs. 26,167, Rs. 18,222 and Rs. 27,489 respectively. Though no signs of distress appeared in the Chitaldrug district, there was some difficulty for drinking water for both men and cattle in certain parts. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted for sinking temporary wells, out of which a sum of Rs. 828 was spent during the year. The district board of Chitaldrug also spent Rs. 11,723 for sinking new wells and deepening old ones in the affected localities. In addition to these measures of relief, Government sanctioned the remission of half the wet and garden assessments on some of the lands in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, as well as in the Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar taluks of the Mysore district. Coercive steps for the collection of land revenue were suspended in the affected parts of the Chamarajnagar taluk.

Abolition of Taluk Boards.

21. The Mysore District Boards Regulation, III of 1926, came into force on 1st February 1927. This abolished the taluk boards and enabled the district boards to devote their attention to the development of larger local interests in districts and to exercise greater control over their finances.

Reconstitution of Village Panchayets.

22. The new Village Panchayet Regulation also came into effect from 1st February 1927; the Panchayets under this enactment are removed from the control and supervision of district boards and placed under the direct control of local revenue officers.

Amildari Service.

23. With a view to improve the tone of the Amildari service by the direct recruitment of well qualified young men, Government sanctioned the appointment of six Revenue Probationers during the year under report.

Decentralization of Audit.

24. In order to help the Conservator of Forests in efficiently supervising the accounts work in his office, Government sanctioned the appointment of an Accounts Assistant temporarily for a period of one year.

Revenue Audit.

25. In pursuance of the scheme of revenue audit and work of inspection of Office systems introduced in January 1925, the Inspector of Office systems examined the accounts of the Forest, Excise, Income-tax and Geological Departments in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, as also the accounts relating to the Government Soap Factory, Nagenhalli Farm, Hessarghatta Grass Farm and the the Mulbagal taluk office. The audit disclosed several defects in the existing system of maintenance of accounts and in the procedure adopted for the assessment and realisation of revenue. Cases of leakage of revenue were also discovered and necessary action was suggested to rectify the defects which were noticed. The

system of office procedure in 12 offices under Heads of Departments was examined during the year and the defects noticed in their working were got rectified. The improved system of office procedure was recommended for adoption in three head-quarter offices and the modified disposal number system in two such offices. The working of the improved system of office procedure was examined in the Hassan and the Bangalore Deputy Commissioners' Offices and was found well suited to the requirements of revenue offices. The Inspector of Office Systems and his staff were on tour to the extent of 24 and 331 days respectively during the year. Since the inauguration of the scheme of Office Inspection and Revenue Audit, about 62 offices have been visited by the special staff and 80 notes submitted on the results of inspection or investigation.

Central Recruitment Board.

26. During the year under report, the Third Member of Council was appointed Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board and the Board was directed to be reconstituted once in two years with effect from 1st July 1927. With a view to remove certain practical difficulties in the working of the recruitment rules, Government passed orders directing that (1) the first three out of every four vacancies available for direct recruitment in departments in which the representation of the backward communities has not reached 50 per cent be given to candidates of the said communities, possessing the required qualifications, and (2) that, in departments in which the representation of the backward communities has reached the prescribed limit of 50 per cent. the first two out of every three such vacancies be given to members of these communities.

Education.

27. The most important features in the administration of the University have been the institution of the Intermediate Course and the establishment of Intermediate Colleges at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga; and the institution of the M.A. Degree in Kannada and the M.Sc. Degree in Mathematics.

Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Inspector-General of Education, now Director of Public Instruction, was deputed to attend the Imperial Education Conference at London which was held in June 1927.

Protection.

28. There were disturbances during the strike at the Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Mills which were quelled by the Reserve Police. Orders were passed on the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee. With the object of improving the working of the Criminal Courts in the State, one of the Judges of the Chief Court was requested to report on the condition of work in the several courts and suggest ways of improvement. His report was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The State Forces were re-organised during the year under report. The main features of the re-organisation were the abolition of the *silledari* system and the organisation of the Cavalry Units on the *non-silledari* basis as in British India.

Malnad Improvement.

29. The Malnad Improvement scheme was further extended to the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks of the Mysore District. The District Malnad Improvement Committees were reconstituted with Deputy Commissioners as Chairmen and a few official and non-official gentlemen as members. Four new dispensaries were opened under the Malnad Improvement scheme.

Sanitation and Public Health.

30. The Public Health Department was re-organised providing, among other matters, for the appointment of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and of District Sanitary Officers, whole-time or ex-officio, in place of Chief Sanitary Inspectors. A Health Survey of the State with special attention to malaria and hook-worm diseases is proposed to be undertaken under the supervision of Doctor W. Sweet, representative of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,897,978 acres as against 18,897,803 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, to the extent of 1,324,126 acres and 8,880,003 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forests or uncultivable waste) a net extent of 8,693,849 acres was available for cultivation of which 8,025,146 acres or 92·31 per cent were under occupancy as against 8,010,623 acres or 92·28 per cent in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 14,523 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,072,695 with an area of 8,106,258 acres giving an average of 7·56 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. During the year under report, Government passed orders reorganising the Survey Department, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 73,124. The chief features of the reorganisation were the abolition of the post of the Deputy Superintendent, the reduction of the number of officers from 8 to 6 and the division of the whole State into four circles comprising two districts each in charge of an Assistant Superintendent for dealing with revenue survey work in the districts. The existing District Surveyors under the control of the Revenue Department were absorbed in the District Survey staff which was formed under the provision of the orders mentioned above. Reorganisation of the Department.

3. The work of original survey operations in *inam* or alienated villages was continued and detailed survey of ten *Inam* villages was completed during the year under report. One thousand three hundred and forty four fields comprising an area of 4,456 acres were measured during the year. One thousand three hundred and thirty fields of an area of 4,356 acres in eight Inam villages were classified for the first time. Forty three fields comprising an extent of 236 acres were resurveyed in one Inam village and 1,390 fields of an extent of 5,604 acres were reclassed in seven Inam villages. Besides the above, the work of sub-division of lands in Government villages comprising an extent of 40,431 acres and classification in respect of an area of 31,695 acres were attended to during the year under report. The *akar* or plotting work done during the year was in respect of 17 villages comprising 3,604 survey numbers. On completion of *akar* work, the preparation of copies of field *tippans* in regard to 1,124,969 waslas comprising 38,967 survey numbers was attended to by the field establishments. The system of printing *tippan* copies by the ferro-prussiate process, which had been introduced during the preceding year, was continued and ferro-type copies of 391 villages were printed as against 172 during the previous year. Original Measurement. Original Classification. Resurvey and Reclassification. Monsoon work.

4. During the year under report, revision settlement was introduced in Kankanhalli taluk, resulting in an increase of assessment to the extent of Rs. 18,279 or 17 per cent over past collections. There remain only two taluks, namely, T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud, to be resettled during the next two years. The printing of maps of 1,326 villages resettled in previous years was in arrears at the beginning of the year. To these, were added 1,297 villages of six taluks resettled during the year under report, bringing the total number of villages for which maps had to be printed during the year to 2,623. Of these, the maps of 1,233 villages were printed and issued during the year leaving the maps of 1,385 villages to be printed. Original survey maps of 39 villages were prepared to replenish the stock on hand and 21 of these were printed. Maps of 77 unsettled Inam villages were drawn by Resettlement. Maps.

hand and supplied to parties on payment. The total number of village maps issued during the year under report was 11,938 of which 2,006 were issued on payment, 4,916 were supplied to other departments free of cost and 5,016 were used by the department. Besides the above, 630 copies of maps of four resettled taluks were printed by the department for being bound along with the revision settlement reports of the taluks concerned.

Potgi.

5. The *potgi* payable to village officers was revised with reference to collections under the revision settlement in respect of 1,578 villages situated in eight taluks and the work in respect of 1,293 villages belonging to six taluks was in hand. The decennial revision of potgi was effected in respect of 1,373 villages in eleven taluks as also of one Inam village in Krishnarajapet taluk. The quinquennial revision of potgi was effected in respect of 39 villages of the Hiriyur taluk.

Finance.

6. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 2,14,844, which includes a sum of Rs. 18,000 being the charges incurred for the topographical survey conducted by the Survey of India. Excluding the latter amount, which was not spent by the Survey Department of the State, the actual cost was Rs. 1,96,844 as against Rs. 2,25,498 in the previous year.

General.

7. Two classes were held during the year for imparting training in survey work to the revenue probationers and probationery sheikdars deputed from the Revenue department. The classes were under the supervision of two Surveyors of the department for a period of three months.

(iii) Land Revenue.

8. During the year under report a total extent of 332 acres and 22 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 219-9-11 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes as against 223 acres and 14¾ guntas assessed at Rs. 153-1-4 during the previous year. Of these, 117 acres and 32 guntas were for new village sites and village extensions, 138 acres and 15 guntas were for irrigation, water-supply and tank works and 76 acres and 12 guntas were for other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, military parade ground, etc.

9. An extent of 48,304 acres of land (assessed waste) bearing an assessment of Rs. 48,511 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 48,855 acres assessed at Rs. 52,271 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 551 acres. The area relinquished during the year was 20,465 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 24,971 as against 18,622 acres assessed at Rs. 23,238 during the previous year. The net addition during the year to the area under occupation was 27,839 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 23,540.

10. The demand for the year under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,27,37,413 as against Rs 1,25,16,358 for the previous year. Inclusive of the previous years' arrears (Rs. 12,66,296) the total demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,40,03,709 against Rs. 1,40,18,890 in the previous year. Remissions granted during the year, inclusive of arrears written off as irrecoverable, amounted to Rs. 1,10,765, leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 138,92,944 as against a net demand of Rs. 133,67,640 for 1925-26. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,72,708 or 92·1 per cent of the current demand as against a collection of Rs. 1,25,98,797 or 92·3 per cent for the previous year. The balance remaining uncollected at the close of the year was Rs. 12,20,236 as against a balance of Rs. 12,68,842 at the end of the preceding year. Of the year's collection, 85·50 per cent was effected without having recourse to the issue of any kind of coercive processes. The total number of coercive processes of several kinds issued during the year was 166,608 as against 182,799 in the previous year and the amount realised thereby during the year was also correspondingly smaller, being Rs. 18,38,307 against Rs. 19.83,887 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders during the year was 3,389, covering a remittance of Rs. 48,912 as against 3,207 cases of money orders covering Rs. 46,716 in the previons year.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

11. During the year under report nine village service inams comprising an extent of 44 acres and 35 guntas were resumed, while an equal number of nearly the same extent was newly confirmed. Forty minor inams comprising an extent of 187½ acres were resumed. In the result there was a net decrease of Rs. 120 in inam revenue, while the land revenue increased by Rs. 313. Supplemental quit-rent registers and correction slips were issued in 55 cases.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. The term of the Legislative Council reconstituted for the first time after the Reforms of 1923 expired during the year under report and fresh elections were held in March 1927. The new Council met for the first time in Mysore in the month of June 1927. The Council was altogether in session four times during the year and occupied a total number of seventeen working days, resulting in an average of 4·25 days per session.

2. Including six bills pending at the beginning of the year, there were **13** bills for consideration during the year. Of these, the following ten were passed :—

(1) Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.
(2) Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(4) The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Bill.
(5) Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923.
(6) Bill to amend the Regulation to provide for and regulate the destruction and segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle. (VI of 1899).
(7) Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1902.
(9) Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
(10) Bill to provide for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in the lands of the Mysore State ;

The following three bills lapsed owing to the expiry of the term of the Council.

(1) Bill to amend the law relating to the control of the publication of Newspapers ;
(2) Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act.
(3) The Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

3. Two hundred and thirteen questions, besides supplementary questions, were put and answered during the year. The total number of cut motions brought up at the time of voting on demands—ordinary and supplementary—was 233, the majority of them being withdrawn after discussion. Of the 93 resolutions admitted, 53 were not moved either on account of the absence of the mover or want of time, 5 were withdrawn without discussion and the remaining 35 were considered. Some of the important resolutions passed by the House related to :—

(1) Alteration of rules under the Legislative Council Regulation so as to provide for an oath of allegiance to be taken by the members of the Council on their first entry ;
(2) Introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Act ; and
(3) Removal of the sex disqualification so as to render women eligible to stand for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

4. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

5. *The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, II of 1926.*—The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, so far as it relates to Village Panchayets has been repealed and this Regulation makes better provision for the

administration of local affairs of villages by the inhabitants thereof. The important provisions made in the Regulation are :—

(1) Members of Panchayets are either elected or nominated.
(2) The functions of Panchayets are classified into three heads, *viz.*, obligatory duties, discretionary duties and duties which may be delegated to Panchayets by Government.
(3) Powers are given to Panchayets to levy tax on houses, shops, vacant sites, etc.
(4) Power is also given to levy any other tax, at the option of the Panchayets, with the previous sanction of Government.
(5) The Deputy Commissioner is made the chief controlling authority in regard to the administration of Panchayets in the district.
(6) Provision is also made for the appointment of Inspectors to discharge such functions as may be prescribed in regard to the administration and control of Panchayets.

6. *The Mysore District Boards Regulation, III of 1926.*—This Regulation replaces the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation 1918 in so far as it relates to Local Boards and consolidates and amends the law pertaining to Local Boards. The Taluk Boards are abolished and the District Boards are left free to develop the larger local interests in the districts and exercise greater control over their finances. The more important provisions introduced by this Regulation are the following :—

(1) Extension of the right of voting to women.
(2) Election of members to the District Boards.
(3) Provision for the disposal of election petitions by the District Judge as in the case of Municipal Councils.
(4) Levy of Education cess compulsorily in all districts.
(5) Compulsory appointment of a Standing Committee to perform the functions of the Board not delegated to any other committee.
(6) Power of District Boards to guarantee with the previous sanction of Government payment from District Fund of such sums, as it shall think fit, as interest on capital expended on Railways, Tramways, etc.
(7) Power to compound offences under the Regulation is granted to District Boards.
(8) Power is given to the Deputy Commissioner to inspect the office of the District Board.
(9) Members etc., of District Boards are required to be deemed as public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

7. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation 1906 ; IV of 1926.*—This Regulation gives effect to certain suggestions to which the Local Self Government Conference of 1923 gave expression. Some of the important changes introduced by the Regulation are given below :—

(1) The elected strength was fixed at not less than two-thirds in City Municipal Councils and at not less than one half in other Municipal Councils, of the whole number of Councillors.
(2) Inclusion of the name of a person in the Municipal Election Roll is made necessary for candidature at an election to a Council.
(3) All Municipal Councils are required to have a President and if Government so directs one or more Vice-Presidents.
(4) If Government so directs, the President of a Council may be elected by the General Body of voters of the Municipality.
(5) Power is given to Municipal Councils to compound offences or to withdraw from prosecution instituted under the Regulation.
(6) Power is reserved for Deputy Commissioners to inspect or call for the records of the Town and Minor Municipal Councils.

8. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888; V of 1926.*—This Regulation enables a person owning or claiming any interest in immoveable property sold under the Regulation to get the sale set aside by depositing within 30 days from the date of sale, 5 per cent of the purchase money and the arrears due together with the interest thereon and the expenses of attachment etc. in the Treasury of the Taluk in which the property is situate, and applying to the Deputy Commissioner to set aside the sale.

9. *The Cotton Duties Repeal and Cotton Industry statistics Regulation of 1926 ; VI of 1926.*—While repealing the Cotton Duties Regulation, 1896, this enactment provides for the regular submission to the prescribed officer of monthly returns of the quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in

Mysore,. Power is also given to an officer authorised by Government to inspect Mills and take copies of records for testing the accuracy of the returns submitted.

10. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883; VII of 1926.*—Under this Regulation, Government may by notification fix, and from time to time vary the number of Subordinate Judges to be appointed for a Subordinate Judge's Court or the number of Munsiffs to be appointed for a Munsiff's Court, one of the Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs being appointed Principal Subordinate Judge or Principal Munsiff respectively and the others Additional Sub-Judges or Additional Munsiffs.

11. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation 1894; I of 1927.*—This Regulation makes it generally necessary for Government to satisfy itself by inviting objections if any regarding the acquisition of any land and considering them before making a declaration that the said land is needed for a public purpose.

It is also made obligatory on the Deputy Commissioner to make a reference to the Court within a month of the receipt of an application for such reference under Section 18 of the Regulation.

12. *A Regulation to amend the Regulation to provide and regulate the destruction and segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle; II of 1927.*—By this Regulation power is vested in Government to frame rules to regulate the movement of cattle, horses and dogs from infected areas.

13. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, V of 1915; III of 1927.*—This Regulation provides for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges by the University from 1st July 1928 in Bangalore and Mysore and such other centres as the University Council may deem necessary from time to time.

14. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation 1900; IV of 1927.*—This Regulation empowers Government to take up the management of forests and lands not at their disposal or in which they have only a limited interest or which is the joint property of Government and other persons and to apply to such forests and lands such provisions of the Forest Regulation as are considered suitable to the circumstances thereof.

15. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation 1923; Regulation V of 1927.*—This Regulation provides that the assessment shall be in respect of income, profits and gains of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals, thereby making the incidence wider than before.

It further lays down six months as the period of limitation within which an assessee may apply to the Chief Court against the refusal of the Commissioner to make a reference to move that Court to require the Commissioner to state the case and refer it.

16. *A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904 and the Court Fees Regulation, 1900; VI of 1927.*—This Regulation incorporates the changes introduced in British India in 1923 and is calculated to liberalise the existing law, give greater latitude to the magistrates and better facilities to the public and the accused persons.

The Regulation further repeals section 39 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation regarding repayment of fees paid on applications to Criminal Courts.

17. *The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation; VII of 1927.*—This Regulation consolidates and amends the law relating to Muzrai and other Religious and Charitable Institutions in Mysore.

The Regulation makes provision for the control and management of Muzrai Institutions, for Government undertaking either temporarily or permanently the management of a public, religious or charitable institution in respect of which a trust is created and for Government taking over the possession and management of the property of any *Matha* or other institutions of a similar nature which are in the possession of *Mathadipathis* or other persons entitled by law or general or particular usage to exercise powers of management or ownership.

18. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906; Regulation VIII of 1927.*—This Regulation introduces several changes in the working of the Municipalities, the more important of them being:—

(1) Election or nomination as a councillor of one, who is disqualified under Section 15 from becoming a councillor, will not be recognized and the seat shall be deemed to be vacant.

(ii) If a Councillor engages during his term of office in any proceeding against the Municipal Council and fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him to the Municipality within three months after service of a special notice in that behalf, he is disabled from continuing as Councillor.

(iii) Government may remove any elected President or Vice-President if a resolution for such removal is passed by 3/4ths of the whole number of councillors of the Municipal Council at a meeting specially convened in that behalf.

(iv) Provision is made for Government ordering an enquiry into matters concerning the Municipal Administration of any Municipal area or any matters in respect to which its sanction, approval or consent is required under the Regulation.

(v) Provision is also made for the decision by the Deputy Commissioner or the Government of disputes between a Municipal Council and one or more other local authorities, for the decision of which the Regulation does not provide.

19. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1902; Regulation IX of 1927.*—This Regulation gives power to Government to prescribe either generally for Mysore or for any specified part thereof, the standard of weights and measures of capacity that shall be followed therein and also gives power to direct that after a date to be fixed by them only those weights and measures shall be used in all dealings and contracts in any specified area.

20. *The Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, X of 1927.*—This Regulation provides for the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights in the lands of the Mysore State in addition to any registers prescribed by or under the Mysore Land Revenue Code and makes other provisions relating thereto.

The register required by the Regulation is intended to include the names of all persons (other than tenants) who are holders, occupants, owners or mortgagees of the land or assignees of the rent or revenue thereof, the nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and the conditions or liabilities (if any) attaching thereto, the rent or revenue (if any) payable by or to any of such persons and such other particulars as the Government may prescribe by rules in this behalf.

The Regulation also provides for the rectification of any entry within two years from the date of notification.

It further provides for regularly getting subsequent transfers, etc., of all kinds being entered therein. The Regulation provides also for certified copies of record being filed in Court in case of disputes.

C. Rules and Notifications under enactments in force.

21. *Under the Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.*—Revised rules were issued prescribing the powers of officers in the Judicial Department in respect of appointment, punishment and transfer of, and grant of leave etc., to the ministerial and menial staff of Subordinate Civil Courts.

22. *Under the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.*—Rules were issued providing for the levy of penalty for default of payment of land revenue within the due date.

23. *Under the Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.*—The Mysore Arms Rules of 1917 were revised on the lines of the Indian Arms Rules of 1924. The rates of fees leviable on licenses were in most cases enhanced, the number of persons to be exempted from the operation of the rules was limited and provision was made for the issue of free licenses to certain specified officers who formerly enjoyed exemption under the old rules. The revised rules came into effect from 1st September 1926.

24. *Under the Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.*—The following documents were exempted from stamp duty payable under the Regulation:—

(*i*) Mortgage deeds executed by Government officials in connection with advances granted for the purchase of bicycles.

(*ii*) Instruments cancelling a Will.

(*iii*) Policies of the Public Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme for a period of five years from 1st February 1927.

(*iv*) Policies of the Official Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme.

25. *Under the Court Fees Regulation III of 1900.*—The fee of one anna leviable on the following classes of applications coming under schedule II—1 (*a*) of the Regulation was remitted throughout the State:—

(1) Applications for transfer of *pattas* except those under Land Revenue rule 70.
(2) Applications in regard to right of usufruct in avenue tope and other Government trees.
(3) Applications for the phoding of lands according to enjoyment.
(4) Complaints regarding the levy of contribution and water-rate.
(5) Applications for permission to build houses on agricultural lands.
(6) Applications complaining about the water supply to wet lands.
(7) Applications regarding remmission of assesement.
(8) Applications for remission under breached tanks.
(9) Applications for reduction of *hulbanni* and *amarayi* amounts.
(10) Applications for payment of money due by Government or from holders of lands for village service, including applications for refund, applications for *miras* and applications from expropriated raiyats for grant of exchange lands in lieu of lands submerged.
(11) Applications regarding reservation of lands for communal purposes.
(12) Applications for permission to construct kattes etc. in gomal and other communal lands.
(13) Applications regarding obstruction of pathway.
(14) Applications regarding disputes about boundary marks.
(15) Applications relating to alienation of service inam lands.
(16) Applications relating to restoration of tanks and channels.
(17) Applications for loans under the Land Improvement and Takavi Rules.

26. *Under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.*—The period of absolute prohibition of killing or capture of male bison in the Mettikuppe and Ainur Mari Gudi State Forests of the Mysore District, notified in Notification No. 6877—Police 149-23-5 dated 24th June 1924, was further extended for a period of three years.

27. *Under the Excise Regulation, V of 1901.*—Revised rules were issued to regulate sales of excise privileges. The Deputy Commissioners were empowered to sanction remission of irrecoverable arrears of excise revenue up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case. The duty on *ganja* was raised from Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1927.

28. *Under the Mysore City Improvement Regulation, III of 1903.*—Rules were issued prescribing the fees leviable for notices of demand and warrant of distraint referred to in Section 45 of the Regulation.

29. *Under the Municipal Regulation, IV of 1906.*—Revised rules were issued prescribing the qualification of voters and candidates at elections of Municipal Councillors and regulating the conduct of elections in City and Town Municipalities.

30. *Under the Village Offices Regulation, IV of 1908.*—Rules were issued to the effect that when a person, who already had charge of a shanbhogi office became entitled as the nearest heir to succeed to one or more other shanbhogi offices, he should be required to keep any one of the charges and give up the rest. The charges left after he has thus exercised his option should go to persons who next after him have the best claim to succeed to them.

31. *Under the Police Regulation, V of 1908.*—(*i*) Rules were issued prohibiting a person riding on a bicycle, within the Municipal limits of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and within the limits of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, from carrying any other person on the same bicycle.

(*ii*) The whole of the provisions of Section 56 of the Regulation was extended to the Municipal area of Periyapatna, Hunsur Taluk, and to Vadigenahalli Town, Devanhalli Taluk, and the provisions of clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*i*) and (*p*) of the said section to the Bethamangala Village, Kolar Gold Fields area.

(*iii*) The Jahgirdar of Yelandur was appointed to perform such of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police within the Jaghir as he was privileged to, under G. O. No. 3339-41-J 351, dated 3rd September 1900.

32. *Under the Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.*—Sri Sivananda Rajendra Sivacharya Swami of Simhasana Matha at Balehonnur was exempted from personal appearance in the Civil Courts in the State.

33. *Under the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923.*—Revised rules were issued as regards the preparation and publication of electoral rolls for the holding of elections for returning members to the Representative Assembly. The town Municipal area of Hunsur was constituted into an urban contituency for returning a member to the Representative Assembly.

34. *Under the Legislative Council Regulation, XIX of 1923.*—Revised rules were issued as regards the preparation and publication of electoral rolls for the holding of elections for returning members to the Legislative Council. Revised rules were also issued as regards the qualifications and disqualifications of voters to the Legislative Council.

35. *Under the Patents and Designs Regulation, III of 1925.*—Rules were issued for regulating the manner of registration under the regulation, for classifying goods for the purposes of designs, for making and requiring duplicates of specifications, drawings and other documents, for regulating the businesss of the patent office and the conduct of proceedings before the Controller and prescribing the fees and forms.

36. *Under the Lepers Regulation, IV of 1925.*—The Regulation was extended to the Municipal limits of every District head-quarter town and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area. The Health Officer in the case of Bangalore and Mysore cities, Shimoga town, and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and the District Medical Officers in the case of other district head-quarter towns, were appointed to be Inspectors of lepers under the Regulation. The Senior Surgeon was appointed to be the appellate officer competent to entertain and pass orders on appeals preferred by any leper other than a pauper leper.

37. *Under the Government Securities Regulation, VIII of 1925.*—The provisions of sub-section (*i*) of Section 6 of the Regulation were made applicable to the following :—

(1) The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
(2) The Administrator-General, Bengal.
(3) The Presiding Officers of all Civil Courts established under the Civil Courts Regulation and the Registrar of the Chief Court.
(4) The Comptroller to Government.

38. *Under the Village Panchayet Regulation, II of 1926.*—Rules were issued for regulating the election of members and chairmen to village panchayets and the conduct of business at meetings and providing for the regulation of conservancy and buildings, the protection and periodical examination of wells and water supply and improvement of sanitation.

Rules were also issued with regard to the rates of taxes leviable under the Regulation and the maintenance of the accounts of the Village Panchayets and their audit and with regard to the commutation of the payment on account of any tax, rate, cess, or fee levied by Village Panchayets into a contribution of labour. The powers and functions of Inspectors of Panchayets in regard to the administration of Panchayets were defined as well as the powers of the Village Panchayets in respect of contracts and disposal of immoveable property, medical relief and extension of village sites and development of education, agriculture and industries.

39. *Under the District Board Regulation, III of 1926.*—Rules were issued for regulating the election of members, presidents and vice-presidents of the District Boards. Rules were issued for regulating the recruitment, pay, leave, punishment, transfer, pensions, gratuities of and other matters relating to the officers and servants of District Boards.

Rules were also issued with regard to conduct of business, execution of public works, transfer of properties, contracts, bye-laws, form of notice of demand and form of warrant and remuneration and allowances.

The District Boards of Kolar and Hassan were given the privilege of electing their own Presidents.

40. *Under the Cotton Duties Repeal and Cotton Industry (Statistics) Regulation, VI of 1926.*—The Cotton industry (statistics) rules were issued prescribing the form of returns and register of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in the State.

(ii) Military.

Composition and strength.

41. The Mysore Forces consisted of two regiments of Cavalry, three battalions of Infantry and one troop of 75 carts and 150 bullocks of the Transport Corps.

42. The actual strength of the Forces as it stood on the 30th June 1927, as compared with the sanctioned complement, was as hereunder:—

	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.		Total	
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	32	34	81	99	518	502	3	4	196	197*	830	836*
Infantry ...	41	45	352	360	1,144	1,152	...	...	120	135	1,657	1,692
Transport Corps ...	4	4	16	16	80	80	1	1	43	43	144	144

* Excluding recruit boys.

There were 352 Mahomedans, 345 Mahrattas, 37 Brahmins and Rajputs 19 Christians, 8 Kshatriyas and 69 of other castes in the Cavalry; 606 Mahomedans, 243 Christians, 209 Mahrattas, 155 Brahmins and Rajputs, 36 Gentus and 408 of other castes in the Infantry; and 82 Mahomedans, 22 Gentus, 13 Mahrattas, 6 Brahmins and Rajputs, 5 Christians and 16 of other castes in the Transport Corps.

Command and Recruitment.

43. Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant, was in charge of the Chief Commandant's duties from 1st July to 9th September 1926, and Lt. Col. C. R. H P. Landon, C. B. E., D. S. O., assumed Command of the State Forces on 10th September 1926. Government passed orders during the year reorganising the State Forces. The main features of the re-organisation were the abolition of the *silledari* system and the organisation of the Cavalry Units on the *non-silledari* basis as in British India, the reduction of the strength in the Mysore Horse and Infantry Units and the temporary appointment of an additional officer on the staff of the Chief Commandant.

Mysore Lancers.

44. Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., was in Command of the Regiment except for short periods from 13th January to 30th March 1927, when he was deputed to the Senior Officers' course, Gwalior, and from 13th April to 19th May 1927, when he proceeded on combined leave. The Regiment was in the charge of Captain Mahomed Nasir Ahmad during the above periods. The revised programme of training adopted during the year proved advantageous in giving a thorough training to every soldier in the Regiment; but the lack of a sufficient number of horses hindered somewhat the individual and collective training which was however carried out in a modified form. Discipline was well maintained in the Unit; there was however one case of court martial in which a sowar was tried on a charge of insulting his non-commissioned officer and was convicted. He was awarded imprisonment for six months and then discharged from the service. Nine teams from the Regiment competed in the Northern India Rifle Association Meeting; and in the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting, eight officers and thirty men competed for several matches and won the Indian Officers Cup, the Association Silver Spoon, 3 bronze medals and cash prizes amounting to Rs. 570. Major B. P. Krishne Urs, who attended the Senior Officers' Course at Gwalior, earned a very good report. A Jamedar who attended the Tenth Combined Course at Pachmarhi was returned qualified. This Jamedar was later on deputed to Cannanore to receive training in Wickers gun practice. A Risaldar probationer, who was deputed to Bolaram for studying the interior economy and system of working of the *non-silledari* cavalry Regiment there, returned after duly qualifying himself. Two non-commissioned officers and eight men under training in first aid, sanitation and stretcher drill in the local Indian Station Hospital were examined in July 1926, and all passed the tests, six of them with distinction. A

Drill and Discipline.

Rifle Meetings.

Instructional Courses.

Lance Daffedar undergoing physical training at Ambala was returned duly qualified and in the case of another Lance Daffedar who attended the physical training course at Poona, the result is awaited. Classes for training some of the men of the local forces in equitation and in the armourer's workshop were held during the year. Polo teams competed in 4 polo tournaments during the year, one of these won the Desaraj Urs Challenge Cup and another won the Mysore Dasara Junior Polo Tournament Cup. In the Mysore Dasara Military Sports, cups and money prizes were won by six officers and other ranks, 6 cups and a silver medal and 2 money prizes were won in the Bangalore Horse show, while two cups and two money prizes were won by the other ranks. One team from the Unit took part in the All India Ambulance Competitions held by the St. John Ambulance Association at Ajmere and came out 8th in rank. Entries for the Bangalore Gymkhana Races were sent in, as usual, with good results. The Riding School at Bangalore had two probationers, 22 sowars and 8 remounts at the beginning of the year; 150 remounts were admitted during the year, 2 probationers, 22 sowars and 2 remounts were discharged, leaving 156 remounts under training at the close of the year. Sports. Riding School.

45. The health of the Unit was good and the sanitation of the lines was satisfactory. There were 239 horses on the strength of the Regiment on the 1st July 1926, the additions during the year consisted of 2 horses by presentation and 154 remounts by purchase and the decreases numbered 29, leaving 366 horses on the strength of the Unit at the end of the year. The condition of the horses was good. Of the 20 mules that remained on the strength of the Regimental Transport at the beginning of the year, 10 were cast and sold and one was destroyed, leaving 9 mules at the close of the year. One squadron was deputed to Mysore for duty in connection with the Dasara festivities in October 1926, and two squadrons were detailed for special duty at Mysore during the Birthday festivities in June 1927. One squadron took part in the Brigade manoeuvres held at Hoskote in January 1927, and received very beneficial training. Three officers, 10 Non-Commissioned officers and 37 sowars were placed at the disposal of the South Indian Rifle Association for miscellaneous duties during the annual meeting. The Regiment took part as usual in the Proclamation and King Emperor's Birthday Parades. The Technical Advisor for Signalling, Indian State Forces, inspected the Unit from 29th August to 1st September 1926 and remarked that the Regiment had done extremely well and that the signallers had maintained a high standard of efficiency. The Military Adviser in Chief inspected the Unit in October 1926, and expressed himself as very pleased with the men and the remounts. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Unit in November 1926, and found them in good order. The Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian State Forces, inspected the Regiment in July and opined that the battle practice was very good. The Reading Room of the Regiment continued to be popular and there was considerable improvement in the business of the Co-operative Society attached to the Regiment. As a result of the re-organisation, the Chanda Fund was abolished and the balances to the credit of men under the fund were transferred to their Provident Fund accounts. It is proposed to constitute a Remount Fund by annual grants. The rates of subscription and of loan in respect of the Military Provident Fund were revised by Government during the year. General.

46. Under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned during the year, the Mysore Horse was reduced to one squadron strength of 132 combatants from 1st February 1927 as against the previous strength of 3 squadrons with 397 combatants. The Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill and squadron training. Infantry drill and training were arranged for dismounted men. Discipline was well maintained in the Unit. The recruits and trained soldiers carried out the usual musketry practice. There were four recruits under training at the commencement of the year in the Mysore Riding School. They were passed out after training and there were no fresh admissions. The strength of horses in the Unit on the 1st July 1926 was 118, and one was taken over from the Mysore Lancers, making a total of 119. The casualties during the year numbered 14, leaving 105 horses on the strength of the Unit at the end of the year under report. The condition of the horses was good. Mysore Horse.

47. The Mysore Infantry as reconstituted under the scheme of re-organisation consisted of three battalions each having an authorised strength of 15 officers and Mysore Infantry.

504 other ranks, besides followers. The actual strength on the 30th June 1927 was 1,537 combatants and 120 camp followers. Only 24 recruits were enlisted during the year in the three Regiments and 111 vacancies were filled by transfers from the Mysore Horse and the Transport Corps. Casualties numbered 235. The health of the Units was good and discipline fair. Detachments of the Infantry with band were sent as usual to Mysore for special duty during the Dasara and Birthday festivities. The annual musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out at Bangalore and Mysore. The strength of the recruit boys' establishment in the State Forces at the end of the year was 52.

Mysore Transport corps.

48. The strength of the Corps at the end of the year under report was 4 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 80 rank and file, 1 veterinary officer and 43 followers, which is the authorised strength of the Unit under the scheme of reorganisation. All the supernumeraries of the Corps were disposed of by transfer to Infantry Regiments or by discharge on pension or gratuity. Five drivers were enlisted during the year in place of 5 men discharged and the casualties were mainly among the supernumeraries. Discipline in the Corps was well maintained and the health of the members of the Unit was good and the sanitation of the lines was satisfactory. There were 10 ponies, 3 mules and 148 bullocks on the strength of the Corps at the beginning of the year. Three mules and 16 bullocks were cast and sold, 1 bullock died and 1 was destroyed, leaving 10 ponies and 130 bullocks on the strength of the Corps on the last day of the year. One daffedar, 1 lance daffedar, 1 farrier, 20 drivers, 40 bullocks and 20 carts continued to remain at outposts for local duties at Mysore and at the Kunigal Stud Farm. The condition of the animals was good. There was no outbreak of any infectious disease during the year. The workshop attached to the Military Department was abolished and amalgamated with the Central Workshops.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

49. There were 8 stallions, 62 mares and 65 foals on the Stud Farm at the beginning of the year under report. The additions during the year consisted of one stallion, 9 mares and 30 foals. The reductions by sale, transfer and other causes were 3 mares and 20 foals. There were at the close of the year 9 stallions, 68 mares and 66 foals on the Farm. The number of Government mares covered during the year was 44 and 31 of them held, giving a percentage of 70·5 against 78·8 in the preceding year. Thirteen horses (2 years old) were sold outside the State for Rs. 15,800 or at an average price of Rs. 1,215 per head against Rs. 983 during the previous year and 10 horses were sold within the State for Rs. 14,675, bringing the total amount to be realised from the sale of horses to Rs. 30,475. Towards the above sum, an amount of Rs. 28,544-8-0 was realised during the year under report; besides this, another sum of Rs. 200 was recovered towards the account for the year 1925-26. Several of the horses sold during the year and the previous year are reported to have done creditably well and the demand for Kunigal breed is on the increase. The valuation of the live-stock that remained on the Farm at the close of the year was Rs. 81,692 against Rs. 82,181 at the close of the previous year. The receipts of the Farm from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 51,136. The expenditure was Rs. 67,580 against Rs. 61,858 during the year previous.

Finance.

50. The total expenditure under the head Army during the year amounted to Rs. 16,62,884 as against Rs. 16,38,919 in the previous year. The financial branch of the Chief Commandant's Office constituted from 1st October 1926 has been working satisfactorily.

(iii) Police.

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

51. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force at the close of the year consisted of 925 officers and 5,392 constables as against 921 officers and 5,320 constables towards the end of the previous year. There was a temporary force of six officers and 45 constables as against five officers and 38 constables in the preceding year. The number of enlistments during the year was 382 against 472 in the year 1925-26. There were 92 vacancies at the close of the year against 86 at the end of the previous year. The casualties during the year totalled 379 against 377 in the year previous. Seventy-nine men were dismissed and 32 deserted the force. There were 57 deaths and 108 resignations, and 47 men were discharged on

pension. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,286 against 2,603 in the previous year. Of these, 2,269 were for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 17 were for offences. The money rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,037 against Rs. 1,001 in the previous year. Of the amount awarded to the officers and men, a sum of Rs. 1,054 (against Rs. 663 in the previous year) was from the budget grant of the department and the balance of Rs. 983 was from other departments of the State and priuate individuals. A further sum of Rs. 438 was awarded to three British Police Officers and 64 private individuals. Twelve officers and 77 constables (against 13 officers and 59 constables in the previous year) were lent on payment to private individuals, corporate bodies and departments working on a quasi-commercial basis. The Police Training School held three classes as in the preceding year. The number of students trained was 219. Out of nine students who appeared for the Criminal Higher examination seven passed, one of them taking a first class; in the criminal lower examination 19 out of 27 who appeared for it were successful.

52. The number of cognisable offences and their disposal, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:— Statistics of Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Opening Balance	Number reported	Total	Transferred to British Police	Investigation refused	Declared false or non-cognisable
1925-26 ...	3,173	7,659	10,832	14	453	1,838
1926-27 ...	3,076	7,906	10,982	6	486	1,637

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Returned as undetectable	Struck off on 'A' Form	Withdrawn	Compounded	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
1925-26 ...	1,013	72	34	105	3.168	1,055	5	3,075
1926-27 ...	995	73	51	163	3,160	1,067	2	3,342

Of the 3,342 cases pending, 1,246 were with the Magistrates on "A" Form, 715 cases on "B" Form and 1,381 cases were under investigation with the Police at the close of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was increase in the number of cases pending both with the Magistrates and the Police. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 10,270 (6,678 arrested, 1,381 appearing before Magistrates under orders and 2,211 pending from the previous year) as against 9,275 in the year 1925-26. Out of these, 38 persons were evading arrest, 287 were released by the police under section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 16 were released by Magistrates before trial, 3,985 were convicted, 2,712 were acquitted or discharged; cases against seven were struck off, 50 were withdrawn, cases against 293 were compounded, two escaped, five absconded, 16 died, 16 were transferred and 2,881 remained in custody at the close of the year, pending investigation or trial, or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 59·50 against 59·62 in the preceding year.

53. The total number of non-cognisable cases entertained by the Magistrates during the year was 8,797, against 7,764 in the previous year. Including 1,082 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 9,879. Of these, 2,622 or 26·5 per cent ended in conviction, as against 2,561 or 28·1 in the year previous, and 4 843 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 4,738 in the preceding year. Including 2,349 persons who were under trial at the beginning of the year, 17,427 persons appeared before Courts in non-cognisable cases.

Of these, 13,333 were tried (3,238 convicted and 10,095 acquitted or discharged), 298 persons were discharged after appearance without trial and one died; 821 persons were concerned in cases which were compounded, withdrawn or struck off, and 55 in cases transferred. Orders were passed in respect of 41 persons to appear before Courts in connection with land disputes under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the remaining 2,878 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases referred to the Police for enquiry were 447 and 39 as against 693 and 41 cases respectively in the previous year. Ninety-seven persons concerned in 81 cases were arrested by the Village Police as against 112 persons in 86 cases in the preceding year. Of these, 68 persons in 64 cases were convicted, 24 persons in nine cases were acquitted or discharged and five persons in eight cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of arrests was in the Bangalore district. The total number of sessions cases was 105 against 106 in the preceding year. Of these, 68 cases or 68·0 per cent ended in conviction and six cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The largest number of sessions cases was in the districts of Mysore and Tumkur and the highest percentage of convictions was in cases pertaining to the City of Bangalore and French Rocks' Circle. There was a decrease in the percentage both of cases in which conviction was secured as well as persons convicted, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total number of cases of serious offences against person (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,134 as against 1,038 in the preceding year. Out of 59 cases of murders reported, 19 ended in conviction. The motive in 23 cases of murder was due to criminal intimacy with women, in three cases to domestic quarrels, in three to infanticide, in eight to personal gain and in 20 to illwill. In the remaining two cases the motive was not clearly brought out. Out of 1,592 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under chapter XII and to property under chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 224 persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,926 and 231 respectively. The total value of property lost in 2,821 cognisable cases was about Rs. 2,96,488 as against Rs. 2 25,106 representing the value of property lost in 2,546 cases in the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 1,43,053 was recovered in 1,750 cases as against property valued at Rs. 1,30,002 recovered in 1,845 cases in the year 1925-26. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 48·25 against 45·75 in the previous year.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

54. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation 22,113 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1926 against 20,950 in the previous year. Twenty four persons were prosecuted during the year in 24 cases for violation of the provisions of the Mysore Arms Regulation and the rules framed thereunder. Of these, 18 persons in as many cases were convicted, four persons in four cases were acquitted or discharged and the remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year. Arms and ammunition were manufactured in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga only, where 10 and 18 guns respectively are reported to have been manufactured.

55. Two hundred and sixty-eight licenses were issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the calendar year 1926 as against 260 in the previous year. The amount of license fees realised was Rs. 1,971 against Rs. 1,735 in the preceding year. One case was instituted against three persons in the Shimoga district under Section 8 of the Regulation and also under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation for having killed a doe on 3rd July 1926 in the Purudhal State Forest. One of them was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 for each of the offences or in default to suffer 15 days simple imprisonment and the rest were acquitted. Permission to shoot five bucks were granted in the Kolar district. Under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, 369 juveniles were warned as first offenders during the year as against 385 in the preceding year. There were no cases of prosecutions instituted under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation. Under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation no specific cases were dealt with in the districts of Kadur and Hassan, but five cases were registered in the Kadur district under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code. Of these, two ended in conviction. Under the Police Regulation 1,740 persons in 1,672 cases were prosecuted as against 153 persons in 101 cases during the preceding year; and 142 persons were prosecuted in 123 cases for breaches of provisions under the Village

Police Rules, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 90 and 52. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 361 motor vehicles were registered during the official year ending 30th June 1927, realising a fee of Rs. 5,468. The number of accidents reported was 85, of which 50 were pure accidents and out of the remaining, 20 cases ended in conviction and five were pending at the close of the year. As usual Police Inspectors conducted half-yearly inspections of tonga or jutka ponies conjointly with veterinary inspectors. There was however no case launched under section 57 of the Police Regulation. The total number of processes (including those under the Breach of Contract Act) issued, executed and unexecuted during the year were 146,473 ; 117,932 and 26,793 as against 148, 587 ; 120,887 and 25,773 respectively in the previous year. The number of processes pending with the police for execution at the close of the year was 1,748 against 1,927 in the previous year.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

56. The Criminal Investigation staff was employed in making enquiries in certain cases and helping the regular police in investigating other cases such as the Robertsonpet Civil Hospital case, cases of defalcation in the State Huzur Treasury and the Mysore taluk treasury, the Government Weaving Factory case, the case of sandalwood theft of 1925-26 transferred to Ananthapur Police, the case of a forged currency note in the Shimoga district as well as cases of house-breaking and theft in the said district. Enquiries held by the staff related to the Agricultural Dairy Farm, theft of Dasara Return tickets, complaints of an alleged attempt at bribery and kidnapping, allegations of robbery and murder in Bangalore city, allegations regarding a clerk of the Comptroller's Office, the registration of a motor bus by S. V. Brothers of Mysore and a case of cheating by personation on a requisition by the District Superintendent of Police, Rajkote. Of the 1,412 known depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 27 died, 1,133 were present, 144 were out of view, 95 were in jail and 13 were transferred to other jurisdictions. During the year under report 28 convicted persons (as against 30 in the previous year) were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. One hundred and two persons were proceeded against in 71 cases for vagrancy or bad character as against 93 persons in 61 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 46 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 14 furnished securities. Six hundred and sixty three heinous cases were reported during the year as against 677 in the previous year and the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally directed the investigation of all important cases on the spot.

Finger Print Bureau.

57. There were 47,378 finger print slips on record at the commencement of the year and 1,715 slips of convicted persons and 375 of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received during the year, making a total of 49,468 slips at the close of the year. Of these, the slips of 70 convicts reported dead were eliminated and the slips of 30 persons whose registration was cancelled were removed, leaving a balance of 49,368 slips at the close of the year. Out of the 2,759 slips received for tracing antecedents, the identity of 673 persons was traced during the year. The Bureau traced 35 persons who had gone out of view. All the persons who escaped from the Nanjangud Police lock-up were re-arrested as a result of the information furnished by the Bureau. The finger print expert gave evidence in 65 criminal cases, ten civil suits and three registration cases. Written opinions were furnished in 69 cases, of which 59 were civil suits, one a revenue case, four criminal cases and five registration cases. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 503, consisting of 19,395 persons; and 159 wandering gangs comprising 3,283 persons passed through the State during the year. Seventy five persons were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Regulation during the year as against 61 in the previous year. The number of ookads continued to be 352 till the end of March 1927, when the Government passed orders abolishing all ookads effecting a saving of Rs. 25,044 per annum.

Criminal Gangs.

Inspection.

58. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, 34 taluk police offices, 39 range stations 29 sub-stations and 15 out-posts. The District Superintendents of Police, Bangalore, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga met the Superintendents of Police of the respective adjoining British Districts.

Finance.

59. The cost of the Police Department (as per preliminary figures) for the year was Rs. 16,19,948 as against Rs. 15,97,271 in the previous year.

General.

60. Among the important measures passed during the year may be mentioned, the abolition of the Ookads with effect from 1st April 1927 and the empowering of the Jahgirdar of Yelandur to perform the duties of a District Superintendent of Police within the Jahgir limits.

(iv) Extradition.

61. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 was 31, consisting of 14 British subjects and 17 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the 24 persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 55 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 9 were acquitted, 6 discharged and 34 were convicted and one case was adjourned *sine die* till the accused was able to stand trial. This case has since been struck off the file. Cases against 5 persons were left pending at the close of the year 1926-27.

62. Sixty-eight persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 22 were British subjects and the rest subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Of the persons surrendered, 37 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 31, in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered were known only in 5 cases, two of which ended in conviction and the others in acquittal.

(v) Criminal Justice.

Number of Courts.

63. The number of Criminal Courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year under report was 116 (against 114 in the year previous), comprising the Courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 4 Assistant Sessions Judges (including 1 temporary judge), 8 District Magistrates, 16 First Class Magistrates, 15 Second Class Magistrates, 1 Third Class Magistrate and 69 Benches of Magistrates. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 254 square miles of territory and 50,517 inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 258 square miles and 51,403 inhabitants.

Original work.

64. The number of offences reported during the year was 18,449 against 18,452 in the year previous. But there was an increase in the number of cases returned as true being 17,327 as against 17,030 in the year 1925-26. Including 5,975 persons pending trial at the end of the preceding year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 35,209 against 35,132 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, 7,827 persons (or 27·9 per cent) were convicted against 7,690 (21·88 per cent in the previous year) and 19,435 persons (or 69·3 per cent) were acquitted or discharged against 21,074 persons (or 59·98 per cent) in the year 1925-26. The results of trials before Magistrates of offences against persons and property and under local and special laws (excepting sessions cases), as compared with the previous year, were as follows:—

Serial number	Items	Numbers of persons							
		For trial		Convicted		Acquitted or discharged		Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Tried by Magistrates (excepting Sessions Cases)	25,066	25,148	7,584 26·0 pc	7,712 27·5 pc	20,930 71·8 pc	19,316 69·0 pc	5,933	7,181
2	For offences under the Indian Penal Code—								
	(*a*) Affecting Human body ...	11,885	11,647	691 5·81 pc	736 7·6 pc	9,082 76·41 pc	8,690 90·8 pc	2,112	2,,221
	(*b*) Affecting property ...	9,048	8,683	2,155 23·81 pc	1,937 22·3 pc	5,051 55·82 pc	4,457 51·3 pc	1,842	2,289
3	For offences under Special and Local Laws	6,851	7,508	4,233 61·79 pc	4,411 58·7 pc	1,736 25·33 pc	1,623 21·6 pc	882	1,474

65. The percentage of convictions in summary trials showed a decrease from 34·3 per cent to 32·2 per cent during the year under report. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year increased from 5,933 to 7,181, contributed by the heavy pendency at the close of the year in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The average duration of cases in the courts of stipendiary Magistrates increased from 45·8 in the year 1925-26 to 49·7 in the year under report. The increase was still more perceptible in the courts of Bench Magistrates, the average duration being 45·1 days against 36·8 in the previous year. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved were 2,132 and 1,550 as against 1,906 and 1,670 respectively in the previous year. There was an increase of 32 cases under robbery, 2 under murder, 18 under culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The District Magistrates disposed of 13 cases involving 17 persons against 10 cases involving 13 persons in the previous year. The courts of Bench Magistrates disposed of 7,272 cases involving 11,259 persons as against 7,261 cases involving 12,025 persons in the preceding year.

Sessions Courts.

66. Including 17 cases involving 42 persons pending at the beginning of the year in all the Courts of Sessions, there were for disposal 130 cases concerning 247 persons during the year against 120 cases affecting 293 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 123 cases concerning 236 persons were disposed of, leaving 7 cases affecting 11 persons pending disposal at the close of the year.

The cases of 119 persons ended in acquittal, 115 in conviction and 2 persons persons were dealt with under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There was a reduction in the average duration of sessions cases from 43·3 days during 1925-26 to 39·3 days in the year under report.

67. The number of cases tried by jury was 22 against 27 in the preceding year and the Judges agreed with the verdict of the jury wholly in 20 cases and partly in one case and the remaining one case in which the Judge wholly disapproved of the verdict was referred to the Chief Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The judges agreed with the assessors in 76 out of 90 cases tried with their aid, differed from one assessor in five cases and from 2 or more assessors in 9 cases.

Appeals to courts other than the Chief Court.

68. The appellate courts other than the Chief Court had to deal with the appeals of 1,133 persons; those of 750 persons were before Magistrates and of 383 before Sessions Judges. Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 659 persons and Sessions Judges of 331 persons. There was a noticeable reduction in the average duration of appeals disposed of in the courts of Magistrates, *viz.*, 29·7 days against 37·7 in the previous year, but it was somewhat higher in the courts of Sessions Judges being 48·1 against 34·7 in the preceding year.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

69. The number of regular appeals filed before the Chief Court during the year was 131 (against 113 in the previous year), of which 119 were filed by accused persons against convictions and 12 by Government from orders of acquittal. Of the former, 33 were transferred to the court of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division. Including 20 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 106 appeals from convictions against 117 in the year 1925-26. Of the appellants concerned in these cases the sentences imposed on 84 persons were upheld and those on 15 altered or reduced and the sentences on ten were reversed, while the appeals of 13 persons were rejected and 21 appeals involving 31 persons were left pending at the close of the year. There were for disposal 13 appeals from orders of acquittal; in 5 appeals the orders were upheld, in two they were reversed and six appeals involving eight persons were left pending at the close of the year. There was a slight reduction in the average duration of appeals, being 51·75 days against 52·65 in the previous year.

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous Proceedings.

70. There were no references of cases submitted to the Chief Court under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as no sentences of death were passed by any of the Sessions Judges during the year under report. In the matter of references under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there were for disposal two cases concerning two persons, including one case of one person pending from the previous year; the accused in one case was convicted and that in the other was acquitted and thus no case was pending at the close of the year. Nineteen cases

involving 33 persons were referred to the Chief Court for revision, and in one case relating to one person the records were called for by the Chief Court. With eight cases affecting 34 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 28 cases concerning 68 persons. Out of these, 21 cases affecting 48 persons were disposed of during the year. Including 74 petitions for revision at the instance of parties, pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 382 petitions involving 707 persons as against 316 revision petitions of 511 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 257 petitions relating to 417 persons were disposed of during the year. In addition to these, the Chief Court had to deal with 105 petitions, of which 100 were disposed of during the year under report. In exercise of the powers of revision, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had to deal with cases of 682 persons and the cases of 104 of these were pending at the close of the year. All the Courts had to deal with 2,468 miscellaneous proceedings concerning 3,662 persons as against 3,031 concerning 5,043 persons in 1925-26. The number of persons discharged and convicted were respectively 2,282 and 497, leaving out of account the number of persons concerned in cases relating to 337 applications for transfer, of which 130 were granted and 173 rejected. The number of miscellaneous proceedings left pending at the end of the year was 883.

Punishments.

71. No person was sentenced to death during the year under report. There was a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation for life, being five against 11 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (of 15 days and under) increased from 636 in the year previous to 729 in the year under report. The number of persons convicted of having made frivolous or vexatious complaints was four against three in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to furnish security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was 83 (against 45 in the year previous) and the number imprisoned in default of furnishing such security was three (against 23 in the year 1925-26).

The number of persons fined was 6,162 against 5,810 in the preceding year. Out of the amount of Rs. 50,324 imposed as fine during the year a sum of Rs. 42,977 was realised against Rs. 41,604 in 1925-26. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 1,432 against Rs. 3,078 in the previous year.

Witnesses.

72. Of the 48,639 witnesses who were examined in the courts of magistrates, 55 (against 80 in the previous year) were detained for more than three days. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 1,275 against Rs. 1,908 in the previous year. In the courts of sessions, 1,376 witnesses were examined against 1,361 in 1925-26 and the allowances paid to them amounted to Rs. 2,618 against Rs. 1,759 in the preceding year.

European British subjects.

73. During the year under report there were no cases for trial in which European British subjects were concerned.

Inspections.

74. The Chief Judge inspected 12 criminal courts, comprising the courts of the District Magistrates of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga and of eight Special Magistrates with first class powers; and Mr Justice D. K. Rama Rao inspected the courts of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and of the City and the first class Magistrates, Bangalore. The District Magistrates of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga inspected all the courts in their districts while the District Magistrates of the remaining districts all except a few courts within their respective jurisdictions.

General.

75. During the year under report, Mr. Justice C. S. Doraswami Iyer toured throughout the State with a view to institute a thorough enquiry in regard to certain matters referred to him by Government, such as providing sufficient work for all the special magistrates, the system of itineracy of special magistrates in certain localities, the association of stipendiary magistrates with honorary bench magistrates, the abolition of the bench courts, etc. His special report has been since placed before Government and orders have been passed on most of the recommendations.

Finance.

76. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 78,207 and Rs. 2,05,096 against Rs. 74,511 and Rs. 2,27,600 respectively in the preceding year.

(vi) Civil Justice.

Number and Jurisdiction of Courts.

77. As in the preceding year, there were three District Judges' Courts, four Subordinate Judges' Courts (including one temporary court) and twenty-three Munsiffs' Courts, including two additional Munsiffs' Courts, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore.

Original Work.

78. Compared with the previous year, there was no noticeable fluctuation in the number of suits instituted which was 37,239 during the year, as against 37,822 in the year 1925-26. This works out to one suit for every 157 persons of the population, as against 155 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 34,736 were suits for money or moveable property and 2,503, title and other suits. The aggregate value of the suits, ordinary and small causes, was Rs. 79,28,507 against Rs. 84,64,789 in 1925-26, the average value of a suit being Rs. 216 against Rs. 226 in the previous year. Exclusive of five suits transferred from court to court, there were 17,142 suits pending from the previous year. The number of suits re-filed and remanded was 1,187 and the number of suits instituted and received by transfer was 37,239. Thus the total number of suits for disposal was 55,567 (exclusive of one suit under transfer) of which 26,722 were ordinary and 28,845 small cause suits. The number of suits (ordinary and small causes) disposed of was 38,374 valued at Rs. 76,36,525 against 38,754 suits valued at Rs. 83,37,900 (revised figure) in the previous year. The number of ordinary suits disposed of during the year was 15,978 as against 16,481 during 1925-26. Of these, 234 or 1·4 per cent were disposed of without trial, 10,523 or 65·8 per cent without contest, 5,218 or 32·6 per cent after contest and three on reference to arbitration. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 22,396 against 22,273 in the previous year. Of these, 474 or 2·1 per cent were without trial, 18,685 or 83·4 per cent without contest and 3,237 or 14·4 per cent after contest. Compared with the percentages of contested and uncontested disposals of the previous year, the disposals during the year under report do not show any appreciable difference. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was almost the same as in the previous year, being 551·6 days against 549·1 days in 1925-26, the average duration of contested small causes was 267·2 days against 231·76 in 1925-26, while the duration of both kinds of suits taken together was 442·8 days against 436·84 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs disposed of on an average 326 contested cases each during the year, as against 341 in 1925-26 and 1,222 uncontested cases against 1,226 in the previous year. On the whole, each Munsiff disposed of on an average 1,442 suits (contested and uncontested) during the year, as against 1,461 in 1925-26. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 17,193 against 17,147 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

79. There were for disposal 13,098 miscellaneous cases (against 12,714 in the previous year), including 4,478 cases pending at the close of 1925-26 Of these, 1,183 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,941 for setting aside *exparte* decrees, 222 for review of judgment, 506 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the remaining 8,446 related to other matters. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 8,471 (against 8,236 in 1925-26) leaving 4,627 pending at the close of the year as against 4,478 at the end of the previous year.

Village courts.

80. There were 175 village courts at the end of the year (as against 221 in 1925-26), of which the number of courts that actually worked during the year was 126.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

(*a*) Subordinate Judges' and District Judges' Courts.

81. The number of regular appeals filed or received by transfer during the year in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges was 747, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,92,805 (against 996 in 1925-26). Including 770 appeals pending from the previous year (deducting 142 transferred), there were for disposal 1,517 appeals during the year, against 1,846 in 1925-26. The number of appeals disposed of was 573 against 934 in the preceding year, leaving 944 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in the courts of District Judges was 381·87 (against 406·77 in the year previous) and in those of Subordinate Judges 377·84 days (against 488·01 in 1925-26). There were 205 miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings for disposal during the year, and 93 of these were disposed of, leaving 112 appeals pending at the close of the year.

(*b*) Chief Court.

82. The total number of sittings during the year was 226 (including ten full bench sittings and 84 single judge's sittings) against 229 in the preceding year. Appeals filed during the year consisted of 313 first appeals (including one re-filed), 155 second appeals and 109 miscellaneous appeals as against 409; 238 and 100 respectively in the preceding year. Including 725 first appeals, 180 second appeals and 40 miscellaneous appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,037 first appeals, 335 second appeals and 149 miscellaneous appeals, against 902; 331 and 130 respectively in the preceding year. The disposals during the year were 180 first appeals valued at Rs. 1,85,424; 153 second appeals of the value of Rs. 42,771 and 104 miscellaneous appeals as against 177 first appeals (valued at Rs. 1,91,696), 151 second appeals (valued at Rs. 37,972) and 90 miscellaneous appeals disposed of during the preceding year. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 857 first, 182 second and 45 miscellaneous appeals. Besides these, the Chief Court had to deal with 435 civil petitions and civil revision petitions (including 121 of the previous year) and also nine civil referred cases under the Income-tax Regulation (including two references of the preceding year). Of these, 268 petitions and three referred cases were disposed of, leaving 167 petitions and six referred cases pending at the end of the year. The general average duration of first appeals disposed of was 647·48 days and of second appeals 273·67 days as against 541·80 and 180·77 days in the preceding year.

Insolvency.

83. There were for disposal during the year 849 applications (against 805 in 1925-26) for declaration of insolvency, including 370 applications pending from the previous year. Of these, 221 were granted and 16 rejected, 206 were withdrawn and 406 were pending at the end of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents were Rs. 23,174-11-9 (against Rs. 22,639-6-4 in the preceding year) and the amouut paid to creditors was Rs. 20,915-3-2 (against Rs. 21,761-15-2 in the previous year).

Execution of Decrees.

84. Including 28,318 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year 71,480 applications for execution of decrees as against 69,451 applications in the preceding year. Of these, 42,153 were disposed of, leaving 29,327 applications pending at the close of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was 58·9 against 60·0 in the previous year. Immoveable property was sold in 3,017 cases and moveables in 352. Out of 1,612 persons arrested, 236 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 26,99,043-2-7 against Rs. 23,94,993-15-2 in the year 1925-26. The work on the execution side was thus better than in the preceding year.

Processes.

85. The number of processes issued during the year was 233,611 againt 225,720 in the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in receipts also which rose from Rs. 1,48,102-4-0 to Rs. 1,50,173-11-0 during the year under report. The charges were Rs. 1,09,959-13-4 against Rs. 1,09,192-11-5 in the previous year, showing a net saving of Rs. 40,213-13-8 against Rs. 38,909-8-7 in 1925-26. The average percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 70·8 against 68·7 in the previous year, while that of the execution of warrants fell from 78·1 in the previous year to 77·3.

Inspections.

86. All the subordinate Civil Courts were inspected by District Judges as usual. The Chief Judge inspected 25 Civil Courts, 3 District Judges' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 18 Munsiffs' Courts.

General.

87. The work of law-reporting was kept up to date during the year and the Chief Court Library continued to be maintained in an efficient condition. The arrangement tentatively sanctioned in the year 1925 of the deputation of a Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office to work as auditor of civil courts under the direct orders of the Chief Court continued to work satisfactorily and was made permanent. The accounts of nine civil courts were audited during the year under report.

The number of Advocates on the roll at the close of the year was 401, including 17 newly enrolled. There were 42 enrolments in the rank of first grade pleaders during the year and certificates of 240 pleaders of the first grade and 153 of the second grade were renewed, the total number of first and second grade pleaders in the State being respectively 282 and 153.

88. The total receipts of the Judicial Department (Civil) including the Chief Court were Rs. 10,74,441 against Rs. 11,25,312 in the preceding year. The charges were Rs. 6,48,328 against Rs. 6,57,083. There was thus a net saving of Rs. 4,26,113 against Rs. 4,68,229 in the previous year in the working of the department. Finance.

(vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1926.)

89. There were two jails and 78 lock-ups in the State as in the previous year. Accommodation was available for 1,226 prisoners of all classes, the Bangalore Central Jail accommodating 844, while the Mysore Jail accommodated 382. The maximum population on any one day was 804 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 266 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the jails was 919·96 against 933·01 in the year 1925. Accommodation.

90. On the 1st of January 1926 there were 1,097 prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups in the State, 6,578 were admitted during the year and 6,629 were discharged from all causes, thus leaving 1,046 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average population of the jails and lock-ups during the year was 1,104·06 against 1,105·40 in the previous year. Prisoners of all classes.

91. At the beginning of the year there were 898 convicts in the jails and lock-ups, 2,654 were imprisoned during the year and 778 were received by transfer, thus bringing the total to 4,330. Of these, 722 were transferred to other jails, 2,752 were released, 2 escaped from lock-ups and 8 died, leaving 844 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 881·82 against 897·67 in the previous year. Of the new admissions, 2,496 were males and 158 females. Of these, 1957 were Hindus, 455 Mahomedans, 211 Christians, 1 a Buddhist and 30 belonged to other classes. The major portion (2.099) of the newly admitted convicts were as usual illiterate and the rest (555) were literate. Three hundred and forty-two or 12·51 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Admissions of youthful offenders under 15 years of age numbered 74 against 70 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 2481 had been sentenced to short terms not exceeding 1 year's period, 934 were sentenced to simple imprisonment and 14 to transportation for life. As in previous years, the offences of theft and other offences against property out-numbered all other causes of imprisonment. Convicts.

92. At the commencement of the year there were one hundred and seventy-nine under-trial prisoners in the jails and lock-ups and 2,797 were received, during the year, bringing the total to 2,976. Of these, 1,516 were released, 1,069 were convicted, 216 transferred, 8 escaped and 4 died, leaving 164 at the close of the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 195·87 and the average under-trial period of accused was 24 days against 23 days in the year previous. Under-Trials.

93. There were 369 civil prisoners in the jails and lock-ups, including the 20 remaining at the commencement of the year. Of these, 355 were discharged from various causes, leaving 14 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 18·57 against 15·82 in the year 1925. Civil Prisoners.

94. The health of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. In all, 489 prisoners were admitted into hospitals during the year against 460 in the year 1925. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was 13 against 11 in the previous year. Out of 1,939 convicts released from jails, 678 had gained weight, while 225 had lost in weight and the remaining 1,036 had neither gained nor lost weight. The health and condition of Prisoners.

95. The number of convicts released under remission rules during the year under report was 257 against 279 in the previous year. The maximum remission earned by a convict in the Central Jail was 470 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a convict in the said jail was Rs. 55-9-6. The average gratuity per head earned by released convicts works at Rs. 1-3-6 against Rs. 1-8-11 in the preceding year. The number of prison offences recorded during the year in the two jails was 1,296 against 1,166 in the year previous. Two prisoners escaped from outside the lock-ups during the year and one was re-captured. Conduct and Remission.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

96. Among the daily average number of 837 convicts in the jails, 770 or 91·99 per cent were available for work. Of these, 136 or 17·66 per cent were employed as prison officers, 144 or 18·70 per cent as prison servants and 191 or 24·80 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the jails were smithy, gunny, carpet-making, kambli-making, cloth-weaving, rattan-work and hand-spinning by *charka*. The last item was sanctioned during the year under report as a subsidiary industry tentatively for a period of one year. The profits from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 5,246 against Rs. 3,019 in the preceding year. As a result of the employment of convicts on remunerative labour a sum of Rs. 19,996 was realised as against Rs. 23,322 during the previous year. The average cash earnings per head of working convicts were Rs. 25-15-6 against Rs. 29-4-2 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed partly to a fall in the cash sales of manufactured articles and partly to the larger stock of unconsumed raw materials held during the year.

Miscellaneous.

97. The six religious ministers mentioned in the preceding year's report continued to impart religious and moral instruction in the Central Jail, Bangalore, to prisoners of different faiths and persuasions. Facilities were also afforded for the performance of *bhajanas* and *harikathas* on Sundays. A library consisting of ethical books was as in the preceding year made available and all literate persons were encouraged to read books in their wards after lock-up The Inspector-General of Prisons visited the two jails, six district lock-ups, one special lock-up and 41 taluk lock-ups out of 80 existing institutions. The District Magistrates inspected 48 lock-ups. The non-official visitors, including the lady visitor, visited the jails quite a number of times during the year.

Finance.

98. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State (excluding the cost of building, additions, alterations and repairs) was Rs. 1,50,947 against Rs. 1,47,582 in the previous year. The gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 136-11-6 as against Rs. 133-8-1 in the preceding year. After deducting the cash earnings, *viz.*, Rs. 20,040, the net cost was Rs. 1,30,907 against Rs. 1,24,118 in the previous year, giving a net cost of Rs. 118-9-1 per head of average strength as against Rs. 112-4-6 in the year 1925.

General.

99. Among measures of importance passed during the year, which affected the administration of the Prisons Department, may be mentioned the following :—

(*a*) grant of remuneration to convicts for extra work done by them and permission to the option of counting it towards partial remission of their sentences.

(b) grant of subsistence allowance to prisoners on release from jails and

(*c*) establishment of advisory boards to consider and recommend cases of long term convicts for release.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

General.

100. During the year under report the following changes were made in the General rules under the Registration Regulation :—

(1) Article VI (*a*) (ii) of the table of Registration fees was amended by remitting the minimum search fee levied on copy applications in which the names of the claimants and executants, the nature of the document and the date of registration are given.

(2) The District Registrars were empowered to deal with applications for refund of registration fees recovered in excess of the scheduled rates up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each individual case subject to a period of two years' limitation.

101. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices (including the Yelandur special sub-registry office) remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 19 respectively.

102. The total number of documents registered during the year was 153,920 against 156,894 in the previous year, showing a small decrease of 2,974 or less than two per cent. This decrease is spread over all the districts except Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga, where the number of registrations has increased. Of the total number of registrations, 150,011 (125,632 compulsory and 24,379 optional) related to immoveable property and 2,973 to moveable property; and 936 were wills. The

aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,64,60,679 against Rs. 4,50,80,259 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,80,420 or a little more than three per cent. The total value of the properties mentioned in wills registered in Book No. III was Rs. 6,46,194 against Rs. 6,32,711 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,483 or about two per cent. With the decrease in the number of registrations, the income also went down slightly from Rs. 3,52,108 to Rs. 3,47,284, showing a fall of Rs. 4,824 or 1·4 per cent. The amount of fees lost to the Government in respect of 3,263 documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions, wholly or partly exempt from payment of fees, was Rs. 11,893. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,110, against Rs. 1,55,952 in the previous year. Exclusive of the receipts and expenditure of the Yelandur sub-registry office, the net surplus in favour of the department was Rs. 1,88,563 or 54 per cent of the income, as against 56 per cent in the preceding year. During the year under report 7,473 applications for transfer of revenue registry were received and sent to the revenue authorities, as against 7,867 in the previous year. There was one case of false personation instituted during the year, wherein the accused was convicted. All the sub-registry offices were inspected during the year, and surprise visits were paid to 49 sub-registry offices and suitable action was taken wherever irregularities were noticed. The Inspector-General of Registration inspected all the district registry offices and 36 sub-registry offices. The scale of pay of the establishment pertaining to district registry offices was ordered to be revised at an enhanced cost of Rs. 1,656 per annum with effect from 1st July 1927.

(ix) Muncipal Administration.

General.

103. There were in all 105 Municipalities in the State as in the previous year. The Municipality of Sringeri in the Kadur district continued to be a non-regulation Municipality and the others were governed by the Mysore Municipal Regulation. Of these, 2 were City Municipalities and 66 Minor Municipalities. The Minor Municipal Council of Hunsur in the Mysore District was converted into a Town Municipal Council. Five Municipal Councils were reconstituted and the terms of two others were extended, pending their reconstitution. General elections were held in 11 Municipalities during the year. In accordance with section 10 of the Municipal Regulation, as amended by Regulation IV of 1926, the elected element in Minor Municipal Councils was raised from one third of the total strength to one-half, and action was taken to revise the constitution of these Councils and hold bye-elections to fill up the additional elective seats on them. The Municipal Councils of Bangalore city, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Hassan continued to have non-official Presidents. The privilege of electing the Vice-President which had been withdrawn from the Tarikere Municipal Council was restored during the year. The Mysore City Municipality continued to have an official President and in the Bangalore city there was a Municipal Commissioner appointed by Government as in the previous year.

Amendment of Municipal Regulation.

104. Two bills further to amend the Municipal Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 1st July 1926 and 7th April 1927 and were promulgated as Regulations IV of 1926 and VIII of 1927. The chief modifications in the existing law, introduced by these measures, were the following :—

(1) Raising the minimum elected element on Minor Municipal Councils as already stated from one-third to one-half of the total strength.

(2) Provision for the election of the President of a Municipal Council by the general body of of voters in the Municipality, when directed by Government.

(3) Restricting the nomination of Vice-President to Municipal Councils which the Government may for special reasons deem necessary and providing for the election of the Vice-President as a general rule.

(4) Making the term of office of President and Vice-President co-terminous with their terms as Municipal Councillors.

(5) Taking power to Government to make rules in respect of recruitment, service, etc., of Municipal employees.

(6) Empowering Municipal Councils to levy a tax on shops and other places where a business or profession is carried on.

(7) Authorising Municipal Councils to lease the levy of fees and tolls.

(8) Empowering Municipal Councils to compound offences against the Regulation or the bye-laws thereunder.

(9) Limiting the period during which property may be distrained for recovery of Municipal dues to three years.

(10) Empowering the Deputy Commissioner to inspect the office of any Town or Minor Municipal Council in the district and to call for records.

(11) Empowering Municipal Councils to demand immediate payment of taxes from persons who are about to leave the Municipal area.

(12) Taking power to Government to order an enquiry into any matter concerning the Municipal Administration or any Municipal area or any matters with respect to which the sanction, approval or consent of Government is required.

Rules.

105. New rules for regulating the conduct of elections in City and Town Municipalities, based chiefly on the model rules prescribed for Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, were prescribed during the year. They differ from the old rules mainly in the following respects :—

(*a*) Separate qualifications for being a candidate are dispensed with and every person who is qualified to vote and who for a period of not less than 6 months next preceding the date on which the list of voters is required to be prepared or revised has been resident in the Municipality, is made eligible to be candidate.

(*b*) Provision has been made for declaring the candidate or candidates for councillorship as elected when the number of the candidates nominated for election does not exceed the number of vacancies.

Finances.

106. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,98,369 and the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,60,829 and Rs. 27,39,588 against Rs. 23,23,889 and Rs. 23,67,042 respectively in the previous year. The income under service heads amounted to Rs. 22,52,669 and of this 68 per cent was derived from taxes and the rest from contributions and other sources. The incidence of Municipal taxation was Rs. 4-2-5 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 3-6-9 in the Mysore city, while it ranged from Rs. 0-3-1 in the Ramasamudra Municipality (Mysore district) to Rs. 5-3-8 in the Davangere Municipality (Chitaldrug district). The high incidence in Davangere was due to better collection of taxes and increased income under tolls and octroi. Out of the expenditure incurred during the year, a sum of Rs. 23,48,578 was spent under service heads, 13 per cent being on general administration, 6 per cent on public safety, 33 per cent on public works, 39 per cent on public health and convenience and the remainder on miscellaneous and other items.

Sanitary and other projects.

107. On the report of a committee appointed to consider certain questions connected with the water-supply of the Mysore city, orders were passed directing that in lieu of separate water rate and excess water charges on Government and Palace buildings, one-third of the operation and maintenance charges be contributed by the Government for water-supply to these buildings, the Municipal Council bearing the remaining two-thirds of the charges from the 1st of April 1927. The levy of fees on a graduated scale was approved for un-metred house service connections in lieu of excess water charges. Water scarcity in the Bangalore city was largely relieved by fairly copious rains. Unfiltered water from wells was supplied to congested areas in the City. The Municipal Council purchased a well-boring plant at a cost of Rs. 19,174. The construction of a filter bed and the laying out of pipes in connection with the water supply scheme of the Tumkur town was almost completed during the year. The improvement of towns received attention and the suggestions of the Executive Engineer, Town Planning and Sanitary Division, based on the results of his inspections of towns, were communicated for necessary action to the Municipal Councils concerned. Extensions were formed in Maddagiri and Tiptur and the laying out of a new extension in Hiriyur town was completed during the year.

Bangalore City Improvements.

108. Improvement works in the Bangalore city were carried out under the direction of the Municipal Council by a Special Engineer as in the previous year. The works in progress were the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, the new General Market, Market Circus, Narasimharaja Road and Visveswarapuram extension with the addition of the Mutton and Fish stalls, which were started during the year. The total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,40,876 as against Rs. 1,32,352 in the previous year.

Mysore City Improvements.

109. The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be the Chairman of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, which consisted of 9

Trustees, of whom 4 were *ex-officio*, 2 were elected by the Municipal Council and the rest nominated by Government. The Board met 12 times during the year, and the average attendance at each meeting was 76·5 per cent. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2,64,312 of which Rs. 84,202 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 71,027 on drainage and sanitary works and Rs. 2,393 on establishment. The number of properties acquired was 41, including the only private building existing in the Fort, *viz.*, the building of the late Mr. Dalavoy Devaraja Urs. No fresh loans were sanctioned during the year.

(x) Administration of District Funds.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

110. The sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields was, as in previous years, under the Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation. The Board was reconstituted during the year and consisted of 18 members of whom 7 were *ex-officio*, 4 elected and the rest nominatad. The Board held 6 ordinary and 2 special meetings. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,15,363 and Rs. 1,11,725 as against Rs. 1,19,213 and Rs. 1,20,757 respectively in the previous year.

District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets.

111. The 8 District Boards, 76 Taluk Boards and 819 Village Panchayets functioning at the end of the previous year continued to work under the provisions of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, till the end of January 1927 when they were abolished in consequence of the two new Regulations, namely, the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation and the Mysore District Boards Regulation, coming into operation from the 1st of February 1927.

Village Panchayets

112. The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation was extended to all the villages in the State outside Municipalities. Under this Regulation every person of the age of 21 years, unless otherwise disqualified, is entitled to vote at elections of members to Panchayets and the control and supervision of the Panchayets is vested in the Revenue Department. The constitution of Panchayets under the Regulation was practically completed during the year, 7,979 Panchayets having been constituted at the end of the year out of a total of 9,046 panchayets to be constituted for the State, besides 2,618 hamlets. Out of 2,578 panchayets empowered to elect their Chairmen, 483 exercised the right. In the case of 7,234 others the Chairmen were appointed by the Deputy Commissioners. Panchayets numbering 2,716 took action to levy taxes under the Regulation and the rules thereunder. Properties and persons liable to taxation under the Regulation being taxable under the Mohatarfa rules, the abolition of Mohatarfa in the State became necessary. Pending the actual levy of taxes by panchayets and issue of definite orders regarding abolition of mohatarfa taxes, the income from mohatarfa levied by the State and assigned to the old District Boards was ordered to be placed to the credit of the village panchayets concerned. One hundred and eighty five panchayets in the Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts agreed to contribute weekly labour for works of communal benefit. For the supervision of panchayets, Inspectors of panchayets have been appointed. The pay and allowances of these officers and of the establishment sanctioned in taluk offices for attending to the work relating to village panchayets are met by the Government.

District Boards.

113. The District Boards Regulation was extended to all the Districts excepting the areas included in municipalities and under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. In view of the abolition of Taluk Boards, the election of members to the District Boards indirectly through select Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards ceased, and elections to the new Boards were made direct by special and general constituencies intended to give representation to all important interests. Each taluk and sub-taluk as well as each jahgir excluding municipal areas was formed into a general constituency. The power of franchise was extended to women for the first time. Under the Regulation women cannot stand for election to the District Boards but a lady was nominated as a member on each of the District Boards. The new District Boards had on their rolls 271 members against 319 on the old Boards. The number of *ex-officio* members was considerably reduced. The District Economic Superintendent was appointed an *ex-officio* member in all the District Boards. The Deputy Commissioner was *ex-officio*

member and President of the Board when the privilege of electing the President was not conferred on the Board. The Bangalore District Board elected its President as heretofore and Hassan and Kolar District Boards were given the right during the year and elected their own Presidents. On the last day of the year all the District Boards had 15 *ex-officio*, 184 elected and 72 nominated members as against forty-three, two hundred and eleven and fifty-seven members respectively at the end of the previous year.

Finances of District Boards.

114. The income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 37,22,492 and Rs. 29,30,689 respectively. The contribution of local cess formed the main source of income for expenditure for the ordinary purposes. With the abolition of Taluk Boards, the balances at their credit were transferred to the District Boards and the local cess on land revenue items creditable to District Boards was raised from 50 per cent to 76 per cent. In consequence of the introduction of the Village Panchayet scheme throughout the State, the income from cattle-pounds and mohatarfa was from 1st February 1927 credited to the Panchayet fund. Education cess was for the first time levied in the Kadur district. A new toll-gate was opened on the Maddur-Tumkur road in the Mysore district temporarily for one year. On the recommendations of Committees constituted for the purpose, a definite policy in regard to the levy of tolls was laid down during the year. One hundred and ninety wells were completed out of the drinking water wells fund and 658 wells remained incomplete at the end of the year. A bridge over the Hemavati river near Gorur was completed and opened by His Highness the Maharaja during the year.

Railways.

115. The Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway was opened for traffic in August 1926. In September 1926, Government issued orders laying down a policy in regard to the construction of railways in the State. Generally no proprietary right will be allowed for local bodies or companies on any new railway lines to be constructed in the State. If a District Board proposes a line which is not expected to be remunerative but the construction of which is urged for local reasons, the District Board concerned should bear not less than 60 per cent and not more than 75 per cent of the loss. Such boards will be permitted to levy a railway cess for a period not exceeding 25 years.

District Conferences and Exhibitions.

116. Revised rules were issued for the holding of District Conferences and their organization, control and working was left to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned assisted by the non-official President, if any, of the District Board and the District Economic Superintendent of the District. During the year under report agricultural and industrial exhibitions were organised and held by the District Boards of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall during the calendar year 1926 was slightly more than that of the previous year in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan, but less in the other districts. The rainfall was less than the normal average calculated up to the year 1920 in all the districts except Kolar and Hassan. The district of Chitaldrug had less than 20 inches of rainfall both during the calendar and the official year. The rainfall during the official year 1926-27 was more than that of the preceding year in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga but less in the remaining four *maidan* districts. The district of Chitaldrug fared worst with a fall of only 15·56 inches. The average rainfall for the whole State either for the calendar year 1926 or for the official year 1926-27 was less than the normal average calculated up to 1920. The *mungar* rains were timely and fairly well distributed in the districts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur generally, while they were not so good in the remaining four districts. The *hingar* rains also were not sufficient in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur districts, while they were a total failure in the Hassan district and scanty in the district of Shimoga. Though timely in Chitaldrug district, the *hingar* rains were insufficient generally in all the taluks.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South—West Monsoon		North—East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1926 to September 1926	Average	October 1926 to March 1927	Average	April 1926 to March 1927	Average
Bangalore ..	20·8	21·9	5·3	9·1	26·1	31·0
Kolar ..	21·4	19·3	4·4	8·9	25·8	28·2
Tumkur ..	18·3	18·3	4·9	7·8	23·2	26·1
Mysore ..	18·7	18·5	5·8	9·6	24·5	28·1
Hassan ..	36·3	28·7	3·4	10·0	39·7	38·7
Shimoga ..	53·1	49·4	2·5	7·6	55·6	57·0
Kadur ..	57·7	63·2	3·8	10·3	61·5	73·5
Chitaldrug ..	15·3	15·4	3·3	6·6	18·6	22·0
State* ...	29·3	27·4	4·3	8·7	33·6	36·1

*The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall at 77 Rain-Gauge Stations in the State and dividing the total by 77.

The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1926 to 30th June 1927) was 282·52 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest total recorded during the year was 4·05 inches at Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Kotgehar Toll-Gate in the Kadur district, where 18·00 inches of rain were recorded on the 7th July 1926.

3. The following statement shows the average outturn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1	Bangalore	6·80	6·80	8·70	8·70	7·60	5·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
2	Kolar	7·10	7·00	10·50	10·00	10·20	5·00	3·20	9·00	8·91	10·00
3	Tumkur	7·50	8·50	7·50	7·50	7·00	3·80	8·00	5·80	7·00	8·00
4	Mysore	8·77	9·84	8·77	8·69	9·62	7·69	7·54	8·00	9·54	8·30
5	Hassan	8·75	10·20	8·63	9·00	8·75	4·10	9·40	7·10	9·28	9·10
6	Shimoga	11·80	11·33	7·77	6·22	6·62	5·44	7·30	5·66	9·44	10·22
7	Kadur	10·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	9·00	11·00	11·00
8	Chitaldrug	6·00	7·50	8·50	8·12	8·59	6·75	8·75	6·50	8·00	6·50
	Average for the State ...	8·59	8·77	8·80	8·65	8·66	5·72	7·52	7·63	8·90	8·89

4. The average yield under paddy varied from 6·80 annas in Bangalore District to 11·33 annas in Shimoga district and that of ragi from 7·50 annas in Tumkur district to 10 annas in Kolar district. The outturn under horsegram was worse than that of the preceding year in all the districts, the highest yield being only an eight anna crop in the Kadur district. The yield under sugarcane was above eight annas in all the districts except Chitaldrug ; the highest yield, *viz.*, 11 annas, being in the Kadur district. A sixteen anna crop is reported to have been realised under :—

Paddy—Mudgere.
Ragi—Mudgere and Narasimharajapura.
Sugarcane—Krishnarajpete, Mudgere and Narasimharajapura.

5. But having regard to the special conditions of these areas, where rainfall is abundant especially in the *malnad* and the low standard of cultivation, the good yield of these crops did not materially influence the economic condition of the State taken as a whole. The outturn of the crops during the year cannot therefore be said to be satisfactory.

(ii) Agriculture.

Area cropped.

6. The total net area cropped during the year under report was 6,428,714 acres as against 6,375,999 acres during the previous year showing an increase of 52,715 acres. The following statement exhibits the extent of lands under some of the principal crops as compared with the preceding year :—

Nature of crop	1925-26	1926-27	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
1. Paddy	706,663	698,741	—7,921 or 1·13 per cent
2. Ragi	2,233,859	2,327,438	+93,578 or 4·01 ,,
3. Horsegram	694,429	703,656	+ 2,886 or 0·41 ,,
4. Cholam	624,442	643,263	+18,841 or 2·92 ,,
5. Sugarcane	32,998	35,844	+ 2,846 or 7·94 ,,
6. Cotton	83,186	96,722	+13,536 or 13·99 ,,

Taking the consolidated figures for the whole state into consideration, there was an increase in the areas cultivated under all the crops except paddy, the largest percentage of increase being under cotton.

Botanical Section.

7. Selection and breeding work principally on ragi, sugarcane and groundnut was continued in the Hebbal Farm as in previous years and the work on the Babbur Farm was chiefly confined to that on cotton, as the time available was insufficient for much attention being devoted to jola. Three selections of ragi, *viz.*, H. 39, H. 40 and H. 19, were found to be consistently higher yielders of grain and straw than the local varieties, besides maturing somewhat earlier than H. 22. A few early ripening strains were kept up as a stand-by against exceptionally adverse seasonal conditions though they are poor yielders. Five of the best plant selections, which had been giving better yields for the past seven years than the local *hullubele*, were being multiplied for further trial in suitable tracts. Much work was not possible in regard to irrigated ragi and seedlings and varieties of sugarcane for want of water facilities. Work as regards paddy was confined to the introduction in suitable localities of such varieties as from experience on Government farms and selected raiyats' holdings were known to do well ; but it was not possible to undertake any systematic selection and breeding work for want of adequate facilities. The erect variety of groundnut, *viz.*, H. G. 1, which was found to give good results in the matter of yield, was in demand, though it could not be fully met ; a fair quantity was however distributed among the members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for further careful trial in different localities. Seven of the best varieties of American groundnut were secured through the courtesy of the Agricultural Department of the United States of America but were found to be

Ragi.

Sugarcane.

Paddy.

Groundnut.

wanting in vigour under local conditions. The work on potatoes was confined to the raising of fresh seedlings for further work with a view to evolve more prolific and disease resistant varieties than are at present available. Two types from among the Mysore American iv. cotton were selected for study, the selection being made with special reference to extra length of staple and desirable vegetative characters combined with fair length of staple. In the case of dry land *sannahatti* attention was restricted to the study of arboreum and herbaceum crosses during the year. The yield and ginning percentages of all these selections were carefully determined. Cotton.

8. The work in the chemical section consisted, as in previous years, in pot and cylinder experiments conducted chiefly in the Central Office and field experiments on the various Government Farms and holdings of private cultivators, and in the analytical work done in the laboratory required for the Agricultural and Geological departments. In the cylinder experiments made with regard to the manurial requirements of paddy, the out-turn calculated in pallas per acre varied from 20 to 30 and the increase over that of the check plots ranged from 32 to 75 per cent. Similarly the calculated yield of ragi was 10 to 15 pallas. These increases are only indications of the maximum limit that might be attained under ideal conditions and the most profitable yields that can be expected in actual practice have to be determined by field trials. Similar experiments conducted with cotton and jola on the Babbur Farm yielded only a negative result in that they indicated that the depth of cylinders generally used in Europe was much too great for conditions in the Mysore State and had to be suitably reduced. Manurial experiments with areca showed that the yield of nuts during the year was the highest on record since the Marthur Farm was started; the largest increase in yield amounted to 48 per cent, due to the application of ammonium sulphate, super and potash. On the Babbur Farm the application of manures to sugarcane, J 33 A. and H. M. 544, resulted in obtaining the best result on the completely manured plots. The large scale manurial experiments with paddy and sugarcane, undertaken with the co-operation of the private land-lord mentioned in the preceding year's report, were continued during the year and the results indicated that the yield of paddy rose from 6,400 seers before the use of artificials to 26,279 seers in the third year of experiment, while the cost of the manure applied varied from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per acre. Similarly the yield from sugarcane went up from 2,200 to 35,000 maunds for the whole area. A leaflet embodying the results of this experiment was under preparation for the information and guidance of the agriculturist. A complete scheme for a thorough investigation of the spike disease on sandal from the chemical, biological and forest sides was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. Chemical section.

9. The koleroga in respect of arecanut was not very bad during the year under report, though the disease made its appearance for the first time in Sringeri taluk. A total area of 5,700 acres (against 6,600 acres in the previous year) was sprayed for *koleroga* and spraying materials worth nearly Rs. 18,500 were sold. Various alternative spraying mixtures were investigated during the year chiefly with a view to decrease the cost. Investigations in regard to two other diseases of the areca were carried on at Babbur and Chiknayakanhalli and valuable indications were obtained. Remedial work against the *koleroga* of coffee was continued and 2,000 trees were sprayed with case in Bordeaux mixture during the year. Mycological section.

10. In compliance of the wishes of the people, 31 villages were included in the campaign against *kamblihula* and work was carried out in 120 villages as against 89 in the previous year. The supervision of the work of the village fieldmen was entrusted during the year to local men who were temporarily appointed on small monthly salary in place of the permanent fieldmen of the department. This change, besides reducing the expenditure of the department, has been the means of producing a local body of men with a practical knowledge of the remedial methods employed in such cases. The jola grass-hopper re-appeared after the lapse of about 20 years in the tract of original infestation in the Chitaldrug district and bagging was done under departmental supervision in five villages. The remedy recommended for he sugarcane borer was tried for the first time in the *malnad* in four villages and there were indications that it might prove as useful there as in the *maidan* tracts. Work on the mango-hopper and the rhinoceros beetle was continued and a Entomological section.

preliminary report on the latter pest as it affects date groves was drawn up and furnished to the State Excise Department. Some work was done on the control of cactus which is a pest in some parts of the State. An insect reported to be destructive to this plant was imported and multiplied for distribution but though it was found capable of killing the cactus it did not seem to spread out fast enough unaided to be really effective. Chemical means, such as the injection of small quantities of arsenic pentoxide, seem to indicate prospects of success in controlling this pest.

Experimental Farms.

11. The seasonal conditions were not favourable and the outturns of the crops grown on the Hebbal Farm were consequently below the normal. The varietal and manurial tests were continued during the year. Owing to inadequate supply of water in the tank no summer crop of paddy was possible and it was with great difficulty that the sugarcane crop could be kept alive. A system of underground drainage for the wet area was completed during the year. Algerian oats were tried as a fodder crop, but after giving one cutting of about 4 tons per acre the crop unfortunately died. Though the average rainfall was more than normal on the Marthur Farm, the dry crops suffered seriously as the rains were not seasonal. Experiments conducted in regard to the manurial requirements of areca showed that the yield might be considerably increased by judicious manuring. Experimental work carried on in respect of the Java sugar-cane indicated that by special manurial treatment the tendency to early and profuse arrowing on the part of the cane could be checked to a certain extent. Some *dhaincha* seed was obtained from Calcutta for trial as a green manure crop and was found to be doing well on the paddy land of the Farm. On the Babbur Farm, work was conducted on the old lines but the season agriculturally was very unfavourable and the crops usually grown either gave very poor yields or were complete failures. J. 33 A sugarcane planted at an interval of 3 feet between every two rows produced the highest yields in conformity with the results obtained in previous years. On the Nagenhalli Farm the season was favourable for dry crops and this fact was found reflected in the decidedly better yields of ragi, castor and groundnuts on the Farm. Practically all the varieties of groundnut, ragi, paddy and sugarcane grown on the Farms were sold for seed purposes. On the Balehonnur Farm the work relating to the construction of buildings made appreciable progress during the year. The area of the farm was extended by the inclusion of 14 acres of gomal land and 165 acres of virigin jungle. Work was continued in accordance with the programme originally drawn up. An area of 20 acres was cleared during the year for being utilised for experiments regarding pruning, shade trees and other important matters affecting coffee. The manurial experiments conducted on the Farm so far indicate that the application of lime to coffee was generally beneficial. A valuable collection of a number of growing plants of coffee was acquired from the Experimental Station at Siddapur in Coorg and was successfully transported to the Farm.

Demonstration work.

12. A large number of tillage demonstrations were conducted in new areas and the sales of improved implements increased during the year. Some large scale tractor ploughing demonstrations were held in the neighbourhood of Bangalore with a Fordson Tractor which the department purchased during the latter part of the year. In the Shimoga district, Messrs. Oakes & Co., the Ford Agents, conducted similar demonstrations. The Kolar Mission, Mysore and Eureka ploughs were popular in the eastern division, while those in demand in the western division were the heavier types made by the Kirloskars. A considerable number of the latter pattern were also sold by private dealers. The Nahan Mill continued to be popular and a large number of them was sold during the year. The district staff availed themselves as usual of all gatherings such as conferences, fairs, jatras and revenue jamabandis to impress upon the raiyats the importance of seed collection and the observance of improved cultivation and harvesting methods. The practice of green manuring made some progress and a beginning was made in inducing people to put down *honge* plantations to serve as sources of leaf manure where it is not easily available. The practice of making ensilage for fodder was appreciated wherever it was demonstrated. Without the intervention of the department, H. 22 ragi underwent a further extension of area during the year. As this variety is not however suitable for all parts of the State, the quest for special varieties suitable for particular tracts continued. The cultivation of the early maturing erect types

of groundnut spread considerably in both the divisions, the increase being more marked in the western division. The early maturing varieties of paddy also continued to be popular. Of these, particular mention may be made of *banku* and the Coimbatore varieties which have shown a great adaptability to the *malnad* conditions and attained increased popularity in the western division also. The cultivation of H. M. 544 sugarcane spread further during the year in the chief cane-growing tracts and attempts were made with considerable success to introduce J. 33 A variety into places where the *cheni* cane was being grown. H. M. 553 cane, which is remarkably resistant to excessive moisture, was introduced in the very rainy zone of the *malnad* where it was finding favour with the cane-growers. The total sales from the Government Implement Depot amounted to Rs. 75,179 as against Rs. 58,182 in the previous year.

Agricultural Education.

13. The Hebbal Agricultural School had at the beginning of the year 37 students, of whom 31 were scholarship-holders. Out of the 16 students that sat for the final examination, 11 were declared eligible for diploma and the rest were given school certificates. Twelve new students were admitted during the year.

The position of the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanhalli improved during the year under report; the school obtained a free grant of 23 acres of dry land of which some 3½ acres are irrigable, and the wet land (half an acre in extent) which it held on lease all these years was acquired and handed over to the school. With the help of a liberal grant from the Tumkur District Board, the blacksmithy and carpentry classes were revived during the year. Fifteen students underwent the full course of the school and all of them were declared eligible for the school certificate after the usual annual examination.

The services of an Agricultural Officer were lent to the Education Department in connection with a scheme for teaching agriculture as part of the regular course in some selected middle schools in the State.

Live stock.

14. The strength of the Hebbal Dairy at the close of the year under report was 46 as against 41 on the 1st July 1926, and the production of milk also showed a corresponding increase from 10,867 lbs. in the past year to 15,829·4 lbs. Ensilage continued to be the chief fodder for all cattle and the total quantity produced during the year was about 75 tons. No pure bred merino stock was imported on the Sheep Farm. Work on this and the Yelchihalli and Babbur Farms suffered from various set backs such as dearth of breeding rams, insufficient pasturage due to inadequate and unfavourable rainfall and an outbreak of anthrax. The Babbur Farm was used exclusively for rearing double half-breds which were found superior to half-breds both in the quantity and quality of the wool produced. The Sheep Breeders' Association, Kolar, which had a membership of 141, did useful work by bringing many villagers within its sphere of influence. It had a special court in the Christmas show of 1926 at Bangalore and held a successful sheep show in connection with the District Conference at Kolar. A quantity of 926 lbs. of wool was sold through the Association as against 175 lbs. during the previous year. The special staff maintained by the association clipped about 2,733 sheep and dipped 4,264 sheep. Two sub-ventions for the maintenance of satisfactory breeding bulls were sanctioned during the year. The breeding bulls stationed at the various Veterinary hospitals were replaced by efficient animals wherever necessary and continued to be useful to the raiyat population in improving the quality of their cattle.

General.

15. The office of the Live Stock Expert was abolished during the year and merged in that of the Amrit Mahal Superintendent, which is at present located in Bangalore. The Royal Commission on Agriculture visited the State during the year, but as an enquiry in Indian States was not included in the scope of their investigation no witnesses were examined on agricultural matters.

Sericulture. Expansion.

16. Unfavourable seasonal and trade conditions adversely affected the expansion of the Silk industry in Chitaldrug and Kolar districts, where some of the gardens planted by the raiyats early in the year dried up for want of rains. Three was, however, appreciable increase in the acreage under mulberry in the old sericultural areas, the district of Mysore alone showing an increase of about 3,000 acres. The possibilities of introducing sericulture were investigated in the taluks of Channagiri, Arsikere and Chiknaikanhalli during the year and in all about 52 cart

loads of mulberry cuttings were supplied free of cost from Government gardens (in addition to the supplies from private gardens) to raiyats who newly took up sericulture. Departmental assistance was freely made available in all new areas in regard to planting, rearing, reeling and marketting. Certain mulberry cuttings were supplied to Hyderabad (Deccan) during the year. The department also furnished 300 mulberry trees to be planted as a private *tope* in the Mysore taluk. The work of stabilising silk industry in the old sericultural areas was undertaken in close co-operation with co-operative societies and village panchayets. Appreciable work was done in this direction in the Mysore district, the sericultural tracts of which are divided into three groups each in charge of an itinerant inspector. The supply of disease-free layings was one of the most important items of the work of the department. The total quantity of such layings produced in Government grainages during the year was 512,664 against 401,056 in the preceding year. The work of the department in this respect was greatly supplemented by the aided seed rearers whose number rose from 47 in the previous year to nearly 75 at the end of the year under report. The seed rearers of the Bidadi and Kunigal areas, who were supplied with 33,000 disease-free layings free of cost, put on the market nearly 75 lakhs of seed cocoons. Five sericultural co-operative societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number of such societies to fifteen distributed over the taluks of Channapatna, Closepet, Sidlaghatta, T.-Narsipur and Chamrajnagar. Thirteen of these societies were working at the end of the year, of which eight were in full swing while the rest were engaged in preliminary work such as share collection. The membership of these societies was 258 and 688 shares in all had been taken, the share amount paid up being Rs. 1,496. The members of these societies reared about 42,000 layings and put on the market 11,445 lbs. of cocoons valued at Rs. 7,841. An allotment of Rs. 12,000 was placed at the disposal of the department for granting sericultural loans during the year and a sum of Rs. 7,250 was actually disbursed, while recoveries effected towards instalments due from loan-holders amounted to Rs. 828-13-6.

Seed supply.

Sericultural Co-operation.

Filature.

17. In the Government Filature six students were trained in reeling technique and about 20 workers in reeling with the domestic unit. For want of good reeling cocoons the Filature worked for only 7½ months during the year under report and produced 1,863 lbs., 38½ tolas of silk and 1,032½ lbs. of silk waste, which was readily sold in the Indian market. With a view to form an accurate idea of the nature of the Indian demand for silk, Government sanctioned the deputation of the Superintendent of the Filature to important silk centres in Northern India. It is under contemplation to increase the capacity of the Filature.

Experimental and propaganda work.

18. The important silk worm breeding experiments which were in progress during the previous year were continued and the results of these experiments were found to be encouraging. Experiments for obtaining a uniformly good supply of leaves from mulberry gardens were also in progress during the year under report. Important occasions like *jatras* and conferences were availed of for holding sericultural demonstrations. During all such gatherings sericultural exhibits and reeling with the Mysore domestic basin introduced by the Department were invariably arranged; altogether, twenty demonstrations in reeling with the domestic basin were held and, as a result of this propaganda, the department was able to get twenty-five basins installed. The silk produced with these basins has gained popularity and is being readily sold at reasonable rates. Improved methods of producing silk waste by means of country *charkas* were demonstrated in the reeling centres of Channapatna, Closepet and Sidlaghatta taluks and a leaflet on the subject was distributed freely to all the reeling establishments. There were fifty students under training in the various farms of the department, sixteen of whom were stipendiaries from District Boards. The Middle Schools in Malvalli and Kuderu, wherein sericulture was introduced as an optional examination subject in the preceding year, continued to work during the year under report. Students of the second year class in both the schools were given practical lessons in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing. There were eighteen students under instruction in the Malvalli school and twenty one in the Kuderu school.

Sericultural Education.

General.

19. The Royal Commission on Agriculture invited Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of Sericulture, to give evidence regarding the silk industry in

Mysore, when the Commission held its sittings in Bangalore during November 1926. A memorandum on the position of the silk industry in Mysore and the measures taken to improve the same was presented to the Commission and the necessity to take steps to safeguard Mysore silk against foreign and artificial silk was forcibly brought to the notice of the Commission. A special feature of the year's activities was the interest evinced by District Boards in the development of the silk industry. The majority of these Boards rendered financial assistance and sent up students for training. The Bangalore District Board resolved to contribute a sum of Rs. 500 towards the extension of the Grainage building at Channapatna. The department is carrying on mostly experimental and propaganda work calculated to help the silk industry which maintains over two lakhs of families in the State. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 75,148 against Rs. 78,806 in the preceding year.

Civil Veterinary Department. Epizootic Diseases :— Rinderpest, Blackquarter and Anthrax.

20. The seasonal conditions during the year were good in the districts of Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, but were less favourable in the other four districts where rinderpest, blackquarter and anthrax accounted for a heavy mortality among the live-stock. In the Kolar district there was also scarcity of fodder and water. The year opened with 308 outbreaks of rinderpest, 25 of anthrax, 35 of hæmorrahgic septicæmia, 341 of blackquarter and 262 of other contagious diseases. During the year, 919 fresh outbreaks of rinderpest, 2,228 of anthrax, 518 of haemorrahgic septicaemia, 2,884 of blackquarter and 2,582 of other contagious diseases were registered. The departmental staff were able to personally attend to 1066 outbreaks of rinderpest, 354 of anthrax, 518 of haemorrahgic septicaemia, 2,405 of blackquarter and 917 of other contagious diseases. In 1857 outbreaks of anthrax, 347 of haemorrahgic septicaemia and 1520 of other contagious diseases, necessary instructions were given to the patels of the villages concerned. During the year, 24,555 animals were protected against rinderpest by active immunisation and 24,498 by passive immunisation. Anti-anthrax spore vaccine was obtained from the Biological Institute of Australia, and tried with great success especially on the Royankeri Dairy Farm, where deaths from anthrax had been occurring at frequent intervals. This vaccine was also tried in several localities where there had been constant deaths from anthrax and the results achieved so far have been very encouraging. As against 3,898 animals protected in the previous year, 5,952 animals were protected against anthrax during the year under report. Protection against blackquarter has become very popular especially in those parts of the State where formerly there was great opposition to it. The number of animals protected against blackquarter was 50,521 as against 21,556 in the previous year. The cattle mortality returns which were received from only 71·6 p. c. of the villages (as against 72.3 p. c. in the previous year) show that in all 35,916 animals died of contagious diseases out of which rinderpest accounted for 12,321, blackquarter for 10,142 and anthrax for 4,687.

Dispensaries.

21. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year at five taluk headquarter stations and on the Kolar Gold Fields, bringing the total number of Veterinary institutions in the State to 38. The Mysore District Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 towards the equipment of two of the dispensaries in the district. The number of cases treated in Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries was 67,137 against 56,115 in the previous year. The number of castrations and operations performed in the dispensaries rose from 2,578 and 4,109 in the previous year to 3,454 and 5,311 respectively during the year under report. The Veterinary staff castrated while on tour 24,658 animals as against 17,126 in the previous year and treated 17,190 cases for various causes against 14,362 in the preceding year.

Breeding Bulls.

22. In addition to maintaining 19 bulls in the different institutions, the department granted subventions to certain private owners of breeding bulls in the State.

General.

23. The Veterinary staff attended 75 cattle fairs held during the year, opening temporary dispensaries wherever required, and the Inspectors delivered lectures on Veterinary matters explaining the methods of treatment of diseases, management of cattle, benefits of inoculations and other allied subjects. Six candidates were selected as stipendiary students to undergo a course of study in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore; there were on the whole 19 students at the Punjab Veterinary College and one at the Bombay College. Government passed orders during the year amalgamating the several Veterinary services in the State and placing all the Veterinary Officers in one cadre under the Superintendent of the Civil

Veterinary Department. A class for training compounders was opened during the year for four months and seven compounders were selected for being trained. The sowars selected from the Mysore Lancers also attended this class.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

24. There was a slight increase in the rates of wages of skilled labour in the Bangalore district and those of unskilled labour in the districts of Mysore and Tumkur. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour remained constant in the remaining districts. Labour was generally available in all the districts except in some parts of Shimoga.

Emigration and Immigration.

25. No abnormal movements of the people either from or into any of the districts in search of food or labour were reported during the year. From the Sira taluk a few labourers emigrated during the off-season to Bhadravati, Marikanve and Coffee Estates to earn better wages. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed in the Chamrajnagar taluk and parts of T-Narsipur, Nanjangud and other taluks, no unusual outside movement of the people was noticed, as the labourers found employment locally in railways and distress works started for their relief. There was the usual exodus of coolies from Nagamangala, Nanjangud and Chamrajnagar taluks into the coffee and tea estates of the Nilgiris and other parts. Excepting the usual movements of coolies from Arkalgud to Coorg and other malnad parts and from the South Canara district and parts of Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks to the coffee and cardamom estates in the Hassan and Kadur districts, there was no abnormal movement of people in search of food or employment. In the Shimoga district the usual influx of coolies from the South and North Canara districts continued during the year. The Iron Works at Bhadravati, the Bhadra Right Bank Channel works, the Manganese industry and the operations of the Forest department continued to import coolies as usual and these works also attracted some labourers from the maidan part of the State. A few families from Bijapur district came in search of employment to the Shimoga district owing to the prevalence of distress in their native homes.

26. In the Kadur district there was as usual immigration of coolies from South Canara and Malabar districts to the coffee and tea estates of the district and emigration from the maidan parts of the district to the Iron Mines in the Tarikere taluk. In the Chitaldrug district there were no abnormal movements of the people except that about a dozen families, mostly agriculturists from the bordering Bellary district, came and settled temporarily in the Jagalur taluk; but they all went back on hearing of good showers in their district. As usual some people had immigrated in search of employment into Davangere town from the adjoining parts of British India.

(iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

Mysore Iron Works.

27. The total capital outlay on the Iron Works from the commencement to the 30th June 1927, was Rs. 1,91,21,174. The losses incurred from the commencement of the operations in January 1923 up to date amount to Rs. 23,75,528.

28. The furnace worked to its full capacity during the year and the production amounted to 20,055 tons or an average of 55 tons per day. Improvements were effected in the distillation plant and there was a marked increase in the yield of bye-products, *viz.*, acetate, alcohol and tar. The alcohol refining plant and the pipe foundry started operations during the year and were giving satisfactory results. The improved yields on the main plant and the starting of the subsidiary plants brought down the costs to an appreciable extent and economies were also effected in various directions, especially in the collection of raw materials. The net value of sales during the year aggregated Rs. 12·34 lakhs; besides, there were forward sales of the value of about four lakhs of rupees. The demand for iron (and steel) has not grown as rapidly as was anticipated. The wood distillation industry has been threatened during these years by new processes for the manufacture of synthetic products and the prices are showing violent fluctuations in Europe and America.

The Bhadravati Iron Works have several natural advantages ; and every endeavour is being made to improve the operations and as far as possible to convert the products into commodities readily saleable in India.

General.

29. The work of the Department of Industries and Commerce consisted of (1) rendering assistance to private enterprise in the erection and working of private installations, includingthe grant of financial aid under the industrial loan rules, (2) management and working of the concerns under the control of the department, (3) investigation into the commercial possibilities of new industries for which facilities are available in the State, (4) supervision and control of industrial schools and home industries classes receiving Government aid, (5) commercial inquiries and review of the trade of the State and (6) other work entrusted to the department such as the administration of the Factories Regulation, along with inquiries relating to the condition of labour, the working of the Petroleum Regulation, the Patents and Designs Regulation, and work concerning the extension of Post and Telegraph Offices in the State.

Industrial installations.

30. During the year under report 46 industrial installations, consisting chiefly of rice mills, oil mills, pumping plants, etc., were erected for private persons by the department. In five existing factories the power plants were extended. The total private capital invested in industrial enterprises through these installations is estimated at Rs. 2,85,700 of which Rs. 51,205 or about 18 per cent was provided by Government as loans. Of the total number of 378 industrial installations erected by the department since its inception in aid of private enterprise, it is ascertained that 262 installations or about 69 per cent are in working condition. Most of the failures that have occurred are under pumping plants, sugarcane mills and flour mills.

Financial aid to Industries.

31. The number of applications pending at the beginning of the year was 18 involving Rs. 88,240 and 67 applications for a total loan of Rs. 2,89,052 were received during the year. Of these, 33 applications involving an amount of Rs. 72,286-10-0 were sanctioned and 20 applications for an aggregate loan of Rs 1,34,266 were under various stages of enquiry at the end of the year. Out of the 292 applications under the industrial loan rules in respect of which a sum of Rs. 11,47,832-15-10 has been disbursed by the department up to the end of the year under report, 186 accounts have been closed recovering a sum of Rs. 7,05,535-15-7 and leaving 106 accounts open with a balance of Rs. 4,28,502-4-5 outstanding as principal, after writing off Rs. 13,794-11-10 as irrecoverable. The balance of amount outstanding includes a sum of Rs. 75,024-3-4 due from the Mysore Premier Metal Factory Limited. Deducting this, the amount due to Government under the takavi loan rules was Rs. 3,53,478-0-9 of which Rs. 1,54,466-5-1 were due by the end of June 1927 and Rs. 1,99,011-11-8 have not yet fallen due.

Industrial concerns under the control of the Department.

32. The department continued to manage a Central Industrial Workshop, an Arts and Crafts Workshop, an Industrial Depot, a Weaving Factory and a Soap Factory. As a result of the transfer of the sericultural department to the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce with effect from March 1927, the Government Filature at Mysore has been added to the above concerns. The Central Industrial Workshop dealt with 446 work orders of the estimated value of Rs. 1,04,213 and completed 314 work orders valued at Rs. 55,824. The total value of work done was about Rs. 74,528. The results showed a loss of Rs. 8,256 of which a sum of Rs. 511 represents the expenditure incurred by the workshop for participating in the exhibition organised by the Bangalore District Board in December 1926. The workshop carried out for private parties work worth Rs. 31,000 comprising (1) a filter press made for a firm at Anakapally in the Vizagapatam district, (2) spiral gears for the Sri Ramakrishna Oil Mills, (3) steel trusses for the Vokkaligara Sangha and (4) transmission machinery and steel trusses to the Mysore Match Manufacturing Company at Shimoga. The works executed for Government departments were (1) cast iron railings for the Sri Krishnaraja Circle at Bangalore and (2) sluice shutters and operating mechanism for the Hydro-Electric Works at Sivasamudram. There were 35 apprentices under training in the workshop during the year. With a view to reduce the overhead charges, the workshop of the Military department and that of the Electrical department were amalgamated with the Central Industrial workshop towards the close of the year. The establishment charges of the combined workshop have been reduced,

Central Industrial Workshop.

resulting in a saving of Rs. 18,000 per annum, and the wages will be distributed on the work done daily so as to serve as an effective check against excessive or unnecessary employment of wage earners. Of the three district workhops under the control of the department, located at Kolar, Shimoga and Hassan, the workshop at Hassan was incorporated into the local industrial school and converted into a training section with a view to afford free scope for the development of a private workshop started at the place. The workshop at Shimoga has been gaining in popularity and the receipts and expenditure since its establishment amounted to Rs. 38,775 and Rs. 54,412. The total book value of the assets is estimated at Rs. 20,026 and a sum of Rs. 3,179 is set apart towards depreciation. The Kolar workshop has not been able to meet its expenses and the district board have recently resolved to make a grant for its expansion.

District Workshops.

Arts Workshops and Industrial Depot.

33. The value of the output of the Arts Workshop during the year was Rs. 38,511 as against Rs. 25,934 in the previous year and the total sales amounted to Rs. 39,795 as against Rs. 32,409 in the preceding year. Of the total number of 567 work orders, 426 were completed. The average number of men employed was 80 of whom 30 were apprentices under training. The sales in the Industrial Depot amounted to Rs. 18,086 as against Rs. 22,000 in 1925-26. The value of goods belonging to private artisans sold on commission was Rs. 14,300, the rest of the sales representing depot stock.

Weaving Factory.

34. The Weaving Factory is equipped with 33 hand looms and 3 power looms worked by electric motors. The Factory worked for 291 days during the year and manufactured goods valued at Rs. 22,031. The average number of weavers employed was 50 and 20 apprentices were under training of whom 10 were in receipt of scholarships. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 32,215. The factory sold improved appliances of the total value of Rs. 3,096 and held demonstrations at the Christmas Exhibition of 1926 and at nine District and Taluk conferences. Proposals for the reorganization of the Factory were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Soap Factory.

35. The output of the Soap Factory during the year was 18¼ tons of toilet soap and 39¾ tons of washing soap. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,31,598, resulting in a profit of Rs. 4,957 excluding a sum of Rs. 9,173 set apart towards depreciation and interest on capital.

Investigation and Enquiries.

36. A scheme for the manufacture of alkali by electrolytic process was submitted for the consideration of Government with the recommendation of the Industries and Commerce Board, as providing an outlet for the utilization of the available electric energy in the State. The prospects of manufacturing sulphuric acid were examined and a brief note furnished to the Board embodying information as to the quantity of acid locally consumed. A note briefly summarising the results of the investigations conducted in other parts of India on the prospects of manufacturing paper out of bamboo, along with the views of the Government of India expert about the feasibility of starting the industry in the State, was submitted for the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference. A note on the question of providing current finance for the coffee crop was prepared and furnished to the Committee appointed for the purpose. The subject of establishing a growers' union in regard to the cardamom grown in the State on the lines of the Travancore Cardamom Association was under investigation. The items of work for which the Economic Conference placed grants at the disposal of the department were (1) Industrial Survey—Government have recently passed orders approving of the survey being undertaken in regard to certain select industries on the lines proposed by the department, (2) Tourists Advertisement—Select views of historic sites and noted scenery specially painted are under print for being exhibited in important Railway Stations and chief cities in India and (3) Dye House—The machinery ordered for putting up a dye house is under erection in the new premises of the Government Weaving Factory.

Government sanctioned the proposals of the department for the manufacture of an approved type of charka in the Arts Workshop for sale to the public at a fixed price of Rs. 1-12-0, the department bearing transport charges, and for the entertainment of 10 demonstrators for work in this connection. As a result of the demonstrations held, 1824 charkas were supplied during the year.

Industrial Education.

37. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute continued to be the chief institution for imparting instruction in arts and crafts in the State. The number on the roll of the Institute on the 30th June 1927 was 408 (against 380 on the corresponding day of the previous year), of whom 92 were in the cabinet section, 96 were attending the vocational class, 49 in the smithy and fitters section, 43 in the workshop, 48 in the arts and modelling section and the rest in other branches. The receipts and expenditure during the year (of the arts, industries and crafts sections) were Rs. 1,720 and Rs. 38,780 respectively. The total value of articles manufactured in the workshop attached to the Institute was Rs. 27,892 against Rs. 21,908 in the year previous. With a view to further improve the working and usefulness of the Institute and the workshop attached to it a committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter, K. C. S. I. In the District Industrial Schools at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitaldrug instruction was continued to be imparted in carpentry, smithy and rattan work. Besides the above, there were two trade schools at Channapatna and Dodballapur specialising in wood carving and weaving and another school at Sagar where sandal wood carving is taught in addition to smithy and carpentry work. In addition to the schools under the management of the department there were 5 aided industrial schools at Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore, Melkote and Hole-Narsipur.

38. The four home industries classes started in Bangalore and Mysore, with a view to encourage industrial occupation at home, had a total number of 166 students in their different sections and were in receipt of an aggregate monthly grant of Rs. 246. The subjects taught in these schools included rattan work, tailoring, spinning, weaving, embroidery, hand knitting and machine knitting, crochet and match box making.

Miscellaneous.

39. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 23 licenses were granted for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum and 48 for that of dangerous petroleum. The number of licenses issued for the transport of the two kinds of petroleum were 2 and 11 respectively. The license fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,547. Under the Patents and Designs Regulation, 10 applications for patents and 6 for the registration of designs were received during the year. All the applications for designs and 5 for patents were accepted before the close of the year. Eighteen applications were received for the grant of renewal certificates for continuance of exclusive privileges under the Inventions and Designs Regulation of 1894 and, after scrutiny, the necessary certificates were issued in all the cases. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,208. Government passed orders during the year authorising the Director of Industries and Commerce to issue licenses within the State for establishing and working wireless broadcast receiver stations and 6 applications were received during the year and licenses were granted in all the cases. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 60. The manufacture of the third instalment of 10,000 sets of seamless measures by the Premier Metal Factory Limited was stopped under the orders of Government. The factory has supplied 19,500 sets of seamless measures and another supply of 500 sets is ready. The total number of measures supplied to city municipalities and districts for sale to the public amounted to 5,000 sets; and 6,000 sets tested and stamped are kept ready for sale in the Central Industrial Workshop. The Weights and Measures Regulation was amended during the year enforcing the use of only certified weights and measures in areas notified by Government. The department participated in the industrial and agricultural exhibition organised by the Bangalore District Board in December 1926 and also took part in the Madras Park Fair Exhibition held in December 1926. The Government Soap Factory was awarded a gold medal for the excellence of its exhibits at the industrial and agricultural exhibition held at Ponneri.

Sandal Oil Factories.

40. The quantity of sandal wood supplied by the Forest Department was 1,714 tons against 1,689 tons in the previous year and 1,674 tons of sandal wood were distilled during the year against 1,811 tons in the year 1925-26. The gross realization for the year amounted to Rs. 29·75 lakhs against Rs. 31·14 lakhs during the previous year and the net realisations by the Factories amounted to Rs. 21·86 lakhs against Rs. 23·22 lakhs in the year previous. A quantity of 11·75 tons of sandal wood prepared in small pieces was sold in the Bombay market during the year and a net sum of Rs. 20,254 was realised from it.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

General.

41. The quantity and value of the rail borne trade of the State for the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year, were as shown below:—

	1925–26			1926–27	
	Quantity	Value Rs.		Quantity	Value Rs.
Imports ...	109,28,735	11,36,72,983	Imports ...	103,18,038	11,63,00,358
Exports ...	72,53,008	10,42,31,625	Exports ...	76,03,807	10,49,73,349
Total ...	181,81,743	21,79,04,608	Total ...	179,21,945	22,12,73,703

Imports

As compared with the previous year, there was a noticeable shrinkage in the quantity and value of rice imported, being 12·65 lakhs of maunds valued at Rs. 101·06 lakhs against 15·64 lakhs of maunds valued at Rs. 125·77 lakhs in the previous year. Salt imported by rail also declined in quantity and value. The imports of coal showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. Similarly there was a decline in the imports of vegetable oils, while advances were noticeable in the imports of hides and raw skins, as also under raw cotton. Imports under chemicals and drugs showed an increase and there was considerable improvement in the value of imported piece goods.

Exports.

Coming to exports, a large increase was observable in the volume and value of exports under food grains such as ragi, paddy, javari, etc. There was improvement in the exports of jaggory and brown sugar but the rise in value was only slight as the price was on a downward trend. The quantity of cardamoms exported increased but their value declined. There was a phenomenal increase in the exports of groundnuts both in quantity and value. The exports of castor and cotton seeds showed a slight advance. There was a heavy fall in the exports of copra both in quantity and value. The export of raw silk declined in quantity as well as in value. The exports of cotton goods and yarn, silk fabrics and woollen goods rose in value as compared with the previous year as also exports of oil cakes. Exports of unmanufactured leather declined both in quantity and value. Though the course of prices of principal commodities of trade was free from voilent fluctuations, the general level of prices at the end of June 1927 was 62 per cent higher than the level which prevailed before the War in 1914.

(vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Societies. General.

42. The Co-operative movement made steady progress during the year, as a result of the special attention which was continued to be paid for the organisation and improvement of depressed class societies and development of agricultural and sericultural co-operation. The Propagandist Institute continued to publish the co-operative journal. Through its branch at Mysore, the Institute arranged for holding two training classes in co-operation at Mysore, which were attended by 84 persons from co-operative societies and rural parts. Special lectures were arranged to be delivered on the theory and practice of co-operation and other allied subjects. The thirteenth provincial co-operative conference was held under the auspices of the institute in October 1926 and it was attended by 293 delegates and 95 visitors. The shields instituted by His Highness the Yuvaraja were presented to the best societies dealing with the several forms of co-operation.

Strength, capital and transactions.

43. There were 1,603 societies at the commencement of the year; 198 societies were registered during the year and the registration of 52 societies was cancelled. One agricultural society amalgamated itself with a credit society, with the result that there were 1,748 societies working at the close of the year. Of these, 17 were central societies, 1,416 agricultural societies and 315 non-agricultural societies. The membership of these institutions increased from 95,292 to 98,933.

44. The share capital of all the societies increased from Rs. 35,32,195 to Rs. 36,74,782 during the year and their working capital from Rs. 98,65,731 to Rs. 112,38,937. The average working capital per member was Rs. 113·6 as against

Rs. 104 in the previous year. The total transactions of all the societies amounted to Rs. 3,58,10,958 as against Rs. 3,16,85,175 in 1925-26 and the net profits realised amounted to Rs. 4,59,177 as against Rs. 4,61,832 of the previous year. Their reserve fund also increased from Rs. 15,74,852 in 1925-26 to Rs. 17,56,803 in the year under report. The central societies contributed Rs. 2,83,998, the agricultural societies contributed Rs. 5,91,165 and the non-agricultural societies Rs. 8,81,640 to this fund. The deposits received by the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 47,01,863, while the amount withdrawn was Rs. 39,04,658. The total amount of deposits held by societies at the end of the year was Rs. 42,91,488 as against Rs. 34,94,283 in the previous year. The average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 43·3 as against Rs. 37 in the preceding year. Of the total working capital, the share capital contributed 32 per cent, the deposits 38 per cent and the reserve and other funds 16 per cent, the rest being loans from Government and central institutions.

Loans, interest and collections.

45. The total amount of loans issued by all the societies during the year was Rs. 64,29,850 as against Rs. 59,54,776 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14,57,573 or 23 per cent was issued for the discharge of prior debts, Rs. 44,67,674 or 69 per cent for productive purposes and Rs. 5,04,603 or 8 per cent for necessary and other purposes. Including the loans outstanding, the total demand for the year was Rs. 78,53,916 out of which a sum of Rs. 58,84,412 or 74 per cent was collected during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all the societies was Rs. 77,54,043 at the end of the year as against Rs. 79,26,818 of the previous year. The rate of interest on deposits attracted by the societies ranged from 4 to 7 per cent and the average rate of interest charged on loans issued by the societies varied from 8 to 12 per cent as in the previous year.

Central banks.

46. The Provincial Apex Bank continued to be the chief agency for financing all the primary societies in the State. The number of individual members of the Bank decreased from 356 to 335, while the society members increased from 563 to 618. Its share capital increased from Rs. 1,51,373 to Rs. 1,58,586, deposits from Rs. 6,23,230 to Rs. 9,85,460 and its total working capital from Rs. 8,46,037 to Rs. 12,00,923. During the year, it granted loans to the extent of Rs. 3,06,407 and the total amount of loans outstanding against societies was Rs. 8,14,667. Its reserve fund amounted to Rs. 52,658. In view of the growing importance of the Apex Bank, Government have sanctioned it a cash credit of one lakh of rupees for increasing its stability. They have constituted it as the chief agency for dealing with the societies. A grant of Rs. 10,000 for the development of agricultural co-operation, and a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 and a cash credit of another lakh of rupees have been placed at the disposal of the Bank for financing house building co-operative societies for periods of 20 to 25 years at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. The Bank entertained 3 inspectors for the inspection of the affiliated societies.

47. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank continued to work as an Urban Bank dealing with individual members only. It had a membership of 141 societies and 710 individuals with a share capital of Rs. 3,06,615. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,45,036 and its working capital to Rs. 16,63,945. The Bank issued loans to the extent of Rs. 3,14,215 to individual members. The total amount of loans outstanding against the individual members was Rs. 6,92,000 and against societies Rs. 3,15,181 at the close of the year. It has built up a reserve fund of Rs. 1,33,250. The Central and Apex Banks contributed Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively to the Silver Jubilee Fund started in commemoration of His Highness the Maharaja's beneficent rule.

Primary societies.
Agricultural.

48. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,278 to 1,416 during the year and their membership from 51,160 to 53,707. Of these, 1,301 were purely credit societies, 52 were for the supply of agricultural implements, seeds, etc., 57 were grain banks and 6 sale societies. The total working capital of all the societies increased from Rs. 27,54,990 to Rs. 30,08,609 and the dividends paid by them varied from 6 to 7½ per cent.

Non-agricultural.

49. The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 308 to 315 and their membership from 41,773 to 42,843. They attracted deposits to the extent of Rs. 18,21,461 and their working capital and reserve fund amounted to Rs. 51,11,797

and Rs. 8,81,640 respectively. The dividends paid by them varied from 5 to 8½ per cent.

Stores.

50. The number of stores societies increased from 83 to 86; in addition to the purely stores societies, 11 credit societies dealt with stores as adjuncts to their ordinary business. They purchased articles to the extent of Rs. 6,66,623 and sold to the extent of Rs. 8,00,549.

Non-credit.

51. There were as in the previous year two types of societies dealing with non-credit forms of co-operation, *viz.*, (*a*) agricultural supply societies and (*b*) sale societies. The former kind of societies numbering 52 supplied sugar-cane mills, improved ploughs and improved seeds of ragi, sugar-cane and groundnuts as also manures. Besides these supply societies, there were about 255 credit societies which resorted to agricultural supplies in addition to their credit work. The total value of seeds, manure and implements sold through these societies amounted to about Rs. 24,000. With a view to popularise agricultural implements, seeds, etc., through the co-operative agency, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for financing such societies at 5 per cent interest. Loans to the extent of Rs. 7,993 were sanctioned to 42 societies out of this special grant. Among sale societies the areca sale societies in the Shimoga district were the chief. But owing to local difficulties, shortage of crop and a fall in the price of areca, they were able to collect in all 462 maunds of areca during the year and their transactions amounted to about Rs. 20,482. A society for the sale of cardamom was started during the year in the Saklespur taluk and it was granted a loan of Rs. 5,000.

Industrial Co-operation.

52. The chief kinds of industrial co-operative societies were weavers societies, sericultural societies and societies organised for the benefit of sandal wood carvers, brass workers and cart makers. The number of weavers societies (including 17 societies for the depressed class weavers) was 58 against 47 in the previous year. They had a membership of 1,000 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,42,707. They purchased raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 2,25,321 and sold to the extent of Rs. 2,17,333, Their total transanctions amounted to Rs. 9,80,115 while the net profits earned were Rs. 9,000. The number of sericultural societies increased from 12 to 17. They had a membership of 250 and a total working capital of Rs. 4,645; 7 of these societies were financed out of Government funds to the extent of Rs. 2,800. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 10,000. The gudigars societies at Sagar and Sorab had a total membership of 59 and a share capital of Rs. 713; they manufactured articles valued at about Rs. 834. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 10,950, yielding a net profit of Rs. 116. The cart makers society at Hunsur had a membership of 77 and a working capital of Rs. 10,444, transacting business to the extent of Rs. 30,500 during the year under report. The number of house building societies were 16, of which those at Shimoga, Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur formed chiefly for the benefit of the flood-affected people showed progress during the year.

Depressed class societies.

53. During the year under report, Government appointed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as special officer for carrying out measures for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Four Assistant Inspectors were also appointed to look after the work of the depressed class institutions. The number of these societies increased from 79 to 189, of which 4 were exclusively for the Lambani people. The membership of these institutions increased from 1,517 to 2,800 and their working capital from Rs. 10,641 to Rs. 22,735. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for grant of loans to these institutions at 5 per cent interest and loans to the extent of Rs. 2,593 were granted to 7 societies during the year. The total transactions and reserve funds amounted to Rs. 50,578 and Rs. 2,755. With a view to provide sanitary houses to the depressed classes through house building societies Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of which a loan of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned to the Tiptur adikarnataka co-operative society. During the latter part of the year under report Government sanctioned a co-operative colony scheme for the benefit of the depressed classes, Under this scheme each family will be given 6 to 8 acres of arable dry land free on *shraya* tenure (on condition that the lands are not alienated for a period of ten years from date of grant), supplied with a pair of bullocks at a cost of Rs. 80 per pair and agricultural implements, manure and seeds at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20 for each family. Provision has also been made under the scheme for maintaining

the families for about 5 months till harvest time at Rs. 10 per family per month, half the cost being borne by Government. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sactioned for the working of the colony. After making detailed enquiries of 44 families of depressed classes living in Gottigere village, Bangalore taluk, and investigating their economic condition, 15 persons were selected for the colony and a co-operative society was formed for their benefit. About 32 acres of land were made ready for cultivation by the end of the year and a further extent of 35 acres has since been made cultivable and sown with ragi, horsegram and groundnut and sun-flower.

Co-operation in Malnad.

54. The number of societies in the malnad increased from 292 to 295, their membership from 16,185 to 16,387 and their working capital from Rs. 9,96 653 to Rs. 10,66,715. The number of stores societies increased from 23 to 25. These institutions purchased articles worth Rs. 1,26,165 and sold them to members, earning a profit of Rs. 4,764. There were 5 areca sale societies during the year, whose transactions have been referred to above (under non-ctedit institutions).

Litigation.

55. During the year under report, 2,292 suits of the value of Rs. 2,83,868 were entertained as against 2,602 suits valued at Rs. 3,20,618 in the preceding year. Including 533 suits pending from the previous year, the total number of suits for disposal was 2,825. Of this number, 1,933 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 892 suits at the end of the year. Three hundred and four suits involving claims amounting to Rs. 25,911 were entertained during the year without the necessary stamps, owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of the societies concerned, and a sum of Rs. 123 was collected after execution of the decrees granted in respect of these suits. The number of decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year was 4,819 and 1,449 decrees were sent for execution during the year, making a total of 6,268 decrees for execution. Of these, 2,020 were executed, leaving 4,248 decrees pending at the close of the year. Government sanctioned a scheme for entertaining extra sheikdars automatically in proportion to the increase of the amount to be recovered under co-operative decrees and directed that their charges be met by levying a commission of 2½ per cent on the amounts actually collected by them.

Audit, inspection and miscellaneous.

56. As many as 1,509 societies were inspected during the year, the accounts of 1,057 societies were fully audited and those of 452 institutions test-audited and correct balance sheets published for the benefit of members. One hundred and twenty societies made arrangements at their own cost for getting their accounts audited by certified auditors. The societies voted funds liberally for the Silver Jubilee Fund and for the local celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja. They also sanctioned funds for school buildings, presentation of books to school boys and for the feeding of boys attending the Lower Secondary Examination. Three societies gave out of their profits sums amounting to Rs. 250 for improving drinking water supply to their villages.

Finance.

57. The total cost incurred by the department was Rs. 1,19,267 as against Rs. 1,17,480 in the previous year. The societies themselves spent a sum of Rs. 1,23,742 on account of arrangements made by them for their proper working.

Joint Stock Companies.

58. There were at the beginning of the year (1st April 1926) 118 Joint Stock Companies (104 public and 14 private) limited by shares. Five public and two private companies were newly registered and 2 companies, 1 public and 1 private, went into voluntary liquidation during the year. Thus at the close of the year, (*i.e.*, on 31st March 1927) there were 123 companies at work. Of these, 49 were for banking, loan and insurance, 3 for transit and transport, 45 (including 5 for printing and publishing) for trading and manufacturing, 9 were mills and presses, 8 were for mining and quarrying; 2 were classed under estate, land and building and the remaining 7 as those not falling under any of the above heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of all these companies amounted during the year to Rs. 9,61,35,100, Rs. 2,23,55,294 and Rs. 1,59,12,372 respectively as against Rs. 9,73,70,100, Rs. 2,25,84,854 and Rs. 1,66,92,882 respectively during the previous year. Thirty six companies increased their capital and 10 reduced the same. The number of companies limited by guarantee was the same, *viz.*, 9 as in the previous year. At the end of the year, there were 28 auditors of whom 7 held permanent certificates. On the 31st March 1927, there were 36 companies incorporated outside the State, but carrying on business in the State.

59. Fourteen societies were newly registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation, leaving 133 societies at work on 31st March 1927.

Agricultural Banks.

60. Only two Agricultural Banks were working during the year, one at Palahalli in the Seringapatam taluk and the other at Hongenahalli in Malur taluk. The aggregate amount of loans due to Government from the four defunct banks was Rs. 17,621.

(vii) Transfers of Land.

61. There were 5,474 transfers of land by order of courts, civil and revenue involving an extent of 31,694 acres as against 7,642 transfers involving 28,415 acres in 1925-26. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 36,371 involving 717,122 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42,942 transfers and 185,506 acres respectively.

(viii) Condition of the people.

62. The year under report was a fairly prosperous one both for the agriculturists and the cooly classes, in spite of the insufficient rainfall in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar, the ill-distributed rainfall in parts of the Mysore district, the failure of the north-east monsoon in the districts of Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug and the unsatisfactory character of the *hingar* rains in the Kadur district. The prices continued in general to rule high, thus giving a fair return to the agriculturists. Commercial crops such as cotton, oil seeds and coffee continued to command high prices during the year. The cooly classes, artisans and other professional classes found sufficient employment. On the whole, the average economic condition of the people was maintained, but the average standard of earning power and living among agriculturists is very low. As compared with the previous year the number of births increased, while the number of deaths showed a satisfactory decline. Plague prevailed in all the districts in a more severe form than in the previous year, the severity being particularly noticeable in the districts of Kolar and Bangalore. There were 517 accidental fires during the year against 449 in the previous year, resulting in all in a loss of 37 human lives and 459 head of cattle, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 18 and 291. The estimated value of property and cattle destroyed was Rs. 3,15,045 against Rs. 2,12,182 in the previous year.

(ix) Forest.

Area and Classification.

63. The area of State Forests according to actual survey was 3,341·78 square miles at the beginning of the year. An area of 33·17 square miles was added by reservation during the year and an area of 0·24 square miles was disafforested. The total area of State Forests including plantations thus stood at 3,374·71 square miles at the close of the year. The reserved lands at the beginning of the year measured 454·03 square miles. Adding an area of 18·45 square miles notified as reserve and deducting an extent of 37·56 square miles converted into State Forests, the net area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 434·92 square miles. The Special Forest Officer entrusted with the work of the selection and constitution of minor forests submitted proposals for the constitution of 13 blocks of an area of 22·4 square miles as minor forests in the Shimoga district. These proposals were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year; in other districts the statistics necessary for the selection and constitution of blocks were being collected. An area of 4,120 acres and 25 guntas was added during the year to the class of village forests which continued to be under the management and control of the Revenue Department.

Settlement, Demarcation and Survey.

64. Out of 54 blocks pending settlement at the commencement of the year, 10 blocks were settled during the year. On the whole, 142 miles of permanent boundary lines and 103 miles of preliminary lines were cut and 4,905

miles of existing lines were repaired. The number of forest surveys done during the year under report was 13 comprising an area of 82·7 square miles. Fifteen forest maps were fair drawn, 19 maps typed and 1,000 maps coloured; there were 15 forest maps ready to be sent to Dehra Dun for publication and 24 maps were got printed from Dehra Dun. Besides the above, 3 special maps were prepared during the year showing (*a*) the spread of sandal spike disease in the State, (*b*) the distribution of State forests and plantations and (*c*) the forests to be worked under the scheme of working plans. As in the previous year, 2 officers were employed on the work of preparation and control of working plans. Working plans were got ready by the department during the year in respect of 40 State Forests situated in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur and in 36 of these cases working plans were submitted to Government for approval, the remaining 4 cases being under the consideration of the district authorities at the close of the year. Field work in respect of Kamasandra (blocks i to iv), Nutve, Sorakailahalli and Dhanagur State Forests aggregating an area of 45·54 square miles was completed and statistical data required for drawing up the connected working plan reports were collected. New roads over a length of 16 miles were constructed, half a mile of bidle-path opened and over 250 miles were repaired. The expenditure under buildings amounted to Rs. 14,223 as against Rs. 14,629 in the previous year; the amount spent on new buildings was Rs. 7,454, the remaining sum of Rs. 6,769 being on account of repairs and maintenance charges. Important works undertaken and completed during the year comprised the combined Range office and quarters at Sirigere, Shimoga Division, (Rs. 2,173), a third class Inspection lodge at Samsay, Kadur Dvision, (Rs. 1,452) and the combined Range office and quarters at Moliyur, Mysore Division, (Rs. 1,347). Miscellaneous works such as, sinking a well at Naguvalli forest lodge in Sagar Division, widening the well at Jogimatti forest, Chitaldrug district, further deepening the well at Mudihole in the Mysore district, etc., were executed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,833 against Rs. 4,309 in the previous year.

Protection.

65. The total area taken up for fire protection during the year was 2,018,748 acres against 2,003,463 acres during the previous year and the success achieved was 99·80 per cent against 99·70 in the preceding year. According to departmental instructions, the system of early burning of grass as introduced in the high forests in Coorg is being tried in the Shimoga district. The usual method of isolating the forests from external fires by clearing and burning the re-growth on the demarcation and interior block lines was continued during the year. Besides the yearly up-rooting of lantana in all the regular young teak plantations in the districts of Shimoga and Mysore, an extent of 10 acres in Karabele plantation in the Kolar district was cleared during the year free of cost. A scheme for the reclamation of areas overgrown with lantana in the Devarayadurga State Forest was started with some success. About 256,620 climbers found growing on valuable trees like sandal, teak, honne, beete, etc., were cut at the time of enumeration and marking in the annual coupes, plantations and in regeneration areas.

Forest Offences (1) General.

66. The total number of Forest cases reported during the year was 1,311. Including 99 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,419 cases in all for being dealt with. Of these, 1,331 cases were dealt with departmentally and the rest referred to the magistracy. Of the cases under departmental consideration, 1,281 cases involving 1,921 persons were compounded, leaving a balance of 50 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 79 cases referred to Magistrates, conviction was secured in 27 cases involving 48 persons and 31 persons concerned in 16 cases were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 242 and 403 cases were pending from the previous year. There were thus 645 cases for disposal, of which only 183 were disposed of during the year leaving 462 cases pending at the close of the year. The fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2,774. The special staff for the prevention of the smuggling of sandal wood continued during the year. With the active co-operation of the Bombay Forest Department, thefts of sandal on the frontier bordering the Bombay Presidency have been brought under control to a considerable extent. The special staff have effectively controlled sandal smuggling across the Kolar frontier and no cases of smuggling were reported from that quarter during the year. The number of sandal oil stills in South Canara underwent

(2) Sandal Offenecs.

a further dwindling, there being only one still at the close of the year. Five cases of sandal theft were detected, out of which conviction was secured in two cases.

Grazing.

67. All the State Forests were thrown open for grazing by cattle except exploited coupes where cultural operations were in progress and goats were also admitted for browsing in the blocks in State Forests. As against 216,219 head of cattle in the previous year, 236,546 heads of cattle were admitted for grazing under the prepaid license system.

Sylviculture.

68. Seed re-generation of all the species was good throughout the malnad districts excepting certain portions in the districts of Kadur and Hassan where the seasonal conditions were unfavourable for such re-generation. In the maidan districts natural reproduction was on the whole satisfactory though some of the seedlings suffered during summer. Coppice re-generation was good in all the districts the shoots being vigorous, except for their suffering to some extent during summer. An extent of 173½ acres was added on to the plantations in the State. Of these, 103½ acres were planted up with teak and the remaining area with sivane, sisoo, honge, eucalyptus and grandagarige. To replace the failures in the Elwal plantation, 490 sisoo and 200 honge plants were planted, and a honge plantation of 20 acres was formed in the Hosur Marigudi State Forest; 2,000 honge seedlings, 300 sisoo plants and 500 bamboo seedlings were planted in the Matada kaval plantation and 1000 plants of honge were put in an area of about 10 acres in the Karighatta plantation in the Mysore district. Over 342 acres in the Kakankote, Begur, Heggaddevankote and Gundlupet ranges were cleared and planted up with 304,600 teak plants during the year. Seeds of important indigenous species such as teak, sandal, honne, bage, bilvara, hunse, nerle, etc., were sown broad-cast or in patches in the exploited coupes or in blanks in selected localities.

Arboriculture.

69. About 630 plants of various kinds planted in the Mysore district along the Ootacamund roadside are reported to be thriving and 3,500 plants and 2,000 seedlings were supplied during the year to certain taluks in the Mysore district from Tavarekatte and Devikere nurseries. The District Board nursery in the Shimoga district was continued with the object of supplying ornamental and economic plants to fill up vacancies in municipal areas and for the formation of Silver Jubilee groves during August 1927; in all, 1,860 plants of honge, bevoo and other varieties were issued during the year under report. A nursery was raised in the sandal-koti of the Hassan district and 921 plants were supplied to municipalities and other local bodies in connection with Siver Jubilee celebrations.

Exploitation.

70. The quantity of timber cut in the forest was 970,196 cubic feet and the number of sleepers 27,531, as against 1,017,058 cubic feet and 62,277 respectively in the previous year; and the quantity brought to the depots for sale was 616,153 cubic feet of timber, 12,945 sleepers, 86,137 r. feet of reepers, 21,704 square feet of sawn planks and 31,012 cubic feet of rafters. Of these, materials of the value of Rs. 9,04,052 were sold during the year as against Rs. 8,67,887 in the preceding year. The cost incurred on these operations amounted to Rs. 3,74,734. The supply of balgi poles to the Electric Department was continued during the year and in all 2,00[illegible] poles were supplied as against 1,159 in the previous year. A supply of 40 balgi poles was made to the Public Works Department for experiment under bridges. The State Railway department was supplied with 2,715 cubic feet of nandi, 776 of cubic feet of beete and 8746 cubic feet of teak during the year. The number of sleepers supplied to the Railway Department and Bhadravati Iron Works during the year was 30,629.

Sandalwood.

71. Inclusive of the previous year's balance, a quantity of 3,741 tons of rough sandal wood was collected during the year out of which 2,514 tons of good sandal were prepared. A quantity of 1,757 tons and 3 cwts of good wood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories at Bangalore and Mysore during the year. The retail sales of sandal wood in the several kotis yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,370 against Rs. 17,689 in the previous year. The net revenue from the exploitation of sandal wood was Rs. 21,07,860 against Rs. 22,03,065 during the preceding year.

Sandal valuation survey.

72. The work of sandal valuation survey was confined during the year to 5 hoblis of Tarikere taluk in the district of Kadur. The total area covered was 395·2 square miles pertaining to 222 villages and 3 State Forests; and the total

Accession No....51.....

number of trees enumerated was 361,222. The working plan report of the Koppa taluk has been prepared and that of Mudgere nearly completed.

Kunbi Settlement.

73. There were at the close of the year 297 families comprising 410 male and 371 female adults and 345 male and 285 female children. The entire area under cultivation by the kunbis at the end of the year was 1,112 acres and 2 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,374. In addition to this, an extent of 139 acres of old *kumried* lands was given out for temporary cultivation on full assessment. The land revenue actually realised during the year, including cesses, was Rs. 1,435 against Rs. 1,136 in the preceding year. The five primary schools attached to the kunbi colonies had a strength of 84 as against 70 in the previous year and the co-operative society formed for the benefit for the kunbi settlers had a membership of 220 and a share capital of Rs. 1,562. The principal cottage industry practised in the kunbi colonies was rattan work as in the preceding year, the articles turned out consisting mostly of baskets, boxes and cradles. The value of articles prepared and sold by the kunbis during the year exceeded Rs. 1,000. The dispensary started for the benefit of the kunbi colonists was availed of by the settlers close by. The question of the supply of a sugar-cane mill at the cost of the department for the use of the kunbi settlers was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Elephants and khedda.

74. There were 34 elephants, including a new born calf, belonging to the department at the beginning of the year; two elephants were handed over to the Palace in exchange for 3 animals and one big tusker was captured during the year, bringing the total number of elephants to 36. Of these, one calf was sold for Rs. 1,000 and 3 elephants died as a result of anthrax, leaving 32 elephants at the close of the year. The elephants dragged during the year 449,842 cubic feet of timber, 2,895 sleepers and 3,569 poles. The health of the elephants was properly maintained throughout the year. There were no regular khedda operations undertaken during the year, but a wild tusker which was doing damage to the crops and was baffling all attempts at capture for the past two years was captured in Heggodu village, Sorab taluk, during the year under report.

Forest Industries. Lac.

75. A total quantity of 635 maunds and 13¼ lbs. of lac (as against 491 maunds and 6½ lbs. in the previous year) was collected and brought to the factory at Bangalore. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 125 maunds and 13 lbs. There was thus a total quantity of 760 maunds and 26¼ lbs. of crude lac; out of which 645 maunds and 2½ lbs. were cleaned, resulting in 326 maunds and 26 lbs. of clean washable lac and 228 maunds and 7½ lbs. of lac dust, the balance representing wastage. Out of the cleaned lac a quantity of 269 maunds and 10½ lbs. of washed lac was obtained. The different kinds of lac sold during the year consisted of 200 maunds and 11 lbs. of washed lac, 323 maunds and 18 lbs. of lac dust, 8 lbs. and 8 ozs. of sealing wax and 27 gallons and 65 ozs. of lac polish, the realisations from the sales amounting to Rs. 9,022. The number of trees enumerated during the year was 4,203 and 5,000 trees were re-numbered, while 500 trees were pruned.

Saw mill.

76. The Saw Mill was at work for 307 days during the year and 61,581 cubic feet of various kinds of timber were sawn as against 59,450 cubic feet in the previous year. The net profit of the concern was Rs. 4,544-1-9 against Rs. 2,268-8-2 in the preceding year.

Moplah Settlement.

77. Under a scheme sanctioned by Government for the settlement of Moplas and other labour engaged in firewood collection, 11 families consisting of 33 persons were recruited during the year under report and 27 acres of land were given out for cultivation. Out of this area, 13 acres have been made fit for cultivation and paddy seedlings transplanted. A sum of Rs. 1,100 was spent during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 made for the purpose.

General.

78. Among important measures or orders passed during the year that affected the working of the department were fixing the pay of the Sub-Assistant Conservators on a progressive scale, extention for a period of three years from July 1926 of the concession of issue of sandal wood to the Gudigars' co-operative society at 50 per cent of the retail rates, empowering the Conservator of Forests to sanction capital expenditure up to Rs. 500 in each case in respect of live stock, stores and tools, grant of building materials to adi-karnatakas at concession rates, allowing

free removal of dry fuel on head loads from State Forests, conducting yearly inspections of forest range offices within three months from the close of the official year and sanctioning the opening of timber depots at Harihar and Bangalore for the retail sale of timber.

Finance.

79. The total demand for the year (including the previous balance of Rs. 6,21,528) was Rs. 47,91,739. A sum of Rs. 37,97,471 was actually realised and an amount of Rs. 1,64,281 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,29,988 outstanding at the end of the year. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 6,89,992 as against Rs. 8,05,672 in the previous year.

(x) Geology.

General.

80. During the year under report, Government passed orders directing the co-ordination of the work of the Geological Department with that of the Geology section under the Mysore University so as to bring the students of the University into closer contact with actual surveying, prospecting and other scientific work of the department and to enable the department to benefit by a closer association with the scientific work of the University. To bring about the desired result, the two posts of the Director of the Department and Professor of Geology were combined into one and the place of a Deputy Director was added to the cadre. According to the revised programme of work, greater attention will hereafter be paid to mineral prospecting and economic investigations, geological survey playing a subordinate part. The work relating to the carrying out of the rules for the grant of mineral concessions, the registers required to be maintained in connection with the monies recovered under the rules and the accounts were subjected again during the year to a special audit by the Inspector of Office Systems. A scholarship of Rs. 60 per mensem tenable from 3 to 4 years in the newly started Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, was instituted for training in Coal and Metalliferous Mining and Geology.

Leases and Licenses.

81. The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval that were current during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year:—

		1925-26	1926-27
Mining leases	..	... 39	47
Prospecting Licenses	..	... 31	29
Collecting ,,	...	.. 2	5
Exploring ,,	...	... 3	1
Approval certificates	...	.. 46	50
	Total	.. 121	132

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 43,734 acres and 27 guntas, against 46,335 acres and 25 guntas in the previous year and the rents recovered in respect of the mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 19,179 against Rs. 18,501 in the preceding year. The demand of mining revenue other than gold for the year was Rs. 65,320, of which a sum of Rs. 62,607 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,713 at the end of the year.

A notable feature of the year's activity was the working of the Byrapur chrome mines in the Chennarayapatna taluk by Government agency. A committee was appointed to direct and manage the affairs connected with the working of these mines.

Work under the profit sharing scheme.

82. There were seven prospecting licenses under the profit sharing scheme current during the year. The demand for manganese ore was good but the trade in the mineral became dull towards the close of the year. For chrome there were ten mining leases current along with six prospecting licenses, work was however confined to eight blocks. The demand for Mysore chromite from abroad was considerable and the trade was in consequence very brisk; the prices were also ruling high. The question of revising the rules pertaining to the profit sharing scheme was considered by the mineral sub-committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce and it was under the active consideration of the department at the close of the year.

Work under private enterprise.

83. Mining activity in the production of minerals was in evidence during the year on fifty blocks, of which 34 were under mining leases and 16 under prospecting licenses. Particulars regarding the important minerals worked in the State are given under *Mines* and *Explosives* (Section XI of the Report *infra*).

Iron Ore.

84. During the year 35,762 tons of iron ore and 3,562 tons of limestone were mined and 31,689 tons of the former and 1,812 tons of the latter were consumed by the Mysore Iron Works.

Geological and Mineral survey.

85. In the neighbourhood of Mavinhalli and Chatnahalli villages of the Mysore district the interesting complex of several rocks types was mapped in detail while prospecting for magnesite. The regions in Hulikere in the Mandya taluk and those at Anjanapur in the Shikarpur taluk were examined in connection with the reports furnished to the Public Works Department about the suitability of the sites selected for tunnelling under the Krishnarajasagara High level canal scheme and the proposed construction of a dam across the Kumudvati river. Practical lessons in geological surveying were imparted to the second year B.Sc. students in parts of the Chitaldrug and Mysore districts. The work of mineral survey was carried on in the Chitaldrug district, the minerals located being white quartz, asbestos, clay, bauxitic and ochray materials and limestone beds. While quarrying gneiss in the region to the south-west of Alalasandra, Kankanhalli taluk, crystals of pyrites in the rock were observed by the villagers and the same was brought to the notice of the department. On inspection, it was found that the mineral occurred in thin quartz veins intruding the gneiss, and as it was meagrely and sparsely distributed further investigation was not pursued. Similarly the occurrence of beryl at Melkote was examined and it also proved unworthy of attention.

Library, Laboratory and Museum.

86. Besides the reports and pamphlets numbering 210 received in exchange for the publications of the department, 15 books were purchased and added on to the Library during the year under report. The total number of assays and analyses done during the year was 63 against 42 in the pevious year. The Museum continued to be a source of instruction to those interested in the minerals and rocks of Mysore. The petrographical examination, classification and sorting of the rock specimens collected in previous years was steadily continued. During the year under report, a collection of mineral specimens and typical rocks was presented to the N.E.D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and another set of Mysore rocks and minerals was being got ready for presentation to the Dhanbad School of Mines.

(xi) Mines and Explosives.

87. As in previous years, 5 Mining Companies carried on gold mining operations during the year under report. All these produced gold and paid dividends. The nominal and paid up capitals of all the companies remained the same as in the preceding year, namely, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year was 382,899·256 ozs. against 393,512·802 ozs. (revised) during the year 1925, being a decrease of 10,613·503 ozs. The quantity of fine silver produced during the year was 22,383·065 ozs. against 24,853·297 ozs in the preceding year, being a decrease of 2470·232 ozs. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year amounted to £1,633,729-5-7 against £1,686,575-18-3 in the previous year, being a decrease of £52,846-12-8 or a decrease of 3·13 per cent. This decrease in value is due not only to decrease in production but also to a slight drop in the market price of gold and fluctuation in the rate of exchange. The total amount paid in dividends by all the companies during the year was £309,168 or 18·54 per cent of the paid up capital of all the five companies, the corresponding figures for the year 1925 being £309,791 and 18·58 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year 1926 was £87,599 against £91,270 (revised) in the previous year, being a decrease of £3,671 or 4·02 per cent. In Indian currency the royalty due on both gold and silver for the year 1926 amounted to Rs. 11,89,128 against Rs. 12,12,230 (revised) for the year 1925. Including the previous year's balance (Rs. 2,73,241) the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 14,62,369 against Rs. 15,11,947 (revised) for the year 1925. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,85,634 as against Rs. 12,38,706 in the year 1925, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,76,735

on 1st January 1927. The estimates of ore reserves for the field at the end of December 1926 amounted to 1,467,422 tons or a decrease of 125,454 tons, when compared with those at the end of the previous year. Further reductions were effected during the year in working costs mostly due to restricted development work, lower cost of power and economies in ore treatment.

Total production since commencement.

88. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in the year 1882 up to the end of the year 1926 was 15,136,934 ozs. of the total value of £65,546,322 and the total amount of royalty paid to Government was £3,452,607. The dividends paid during this period amounted to £21,232,348.

Other Important Minerals.

89. The following statement gives the out-put and other particulars regarding important minerals other than gold worked in the State during the year :—

No.	Name of the mineral	No. of mining leases current	No. of Prospecting Licenses	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable for the year
				Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1	Manganese ..	9	19	27,004	33,021	12,779
2	Chromite ..	14	6	25,445	22,484	25,552
3	Magnesite ...	4	3	2,227	...	...
4	Mica	1	1	...	...	...
5	Kaolin	4	2	1,278	98	1,186
6	Soapstone ..	...	3	39½	39½	150
7	Limestone ..	1	...	51	...	51

Including the previous year's balance (Rs. 15,389), the total demand of royalty on minerals other than gold amounted to Rs. 65,320, of which a sum of Rs. 62,607 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,713 at the end of the year.

Mining Labour.

90. During the year under report, 21,431 persons were employed in the mining industry as against 22,056 in the previous year 1925, showing a decrease of 625. Of this number, 18,742 were employed in gold mining, 970 on manganese, 862 on chromite, 580 on iron ore, 103 on limestone and 135 on magnesite. Of the 18,742 persons employed in gold mining, 323 were Europeans, 360 Anglo-Indians and 18,059 Indians. A total of 9,325 persons was employed below ground and 9,417 on surface works; of the latter, 1,407 were women and 748 children under 12 years of age. The hours of labour continued to be the same as before, *viz.*, 8 hours for underground work and 10 hours on surface work, with an interval of one hour for midday meal. The average wages earned per month by both European and Indian employees were £47·30 and Rs. 29·90 respectively as against £45·64 and Rs. 29·92 in the year 1925. The relationship between employers and employees continued to be satisfactory.

Accidents.

91. The total number of accidents reported during the year 1926 was 196 as against 221 in the preceding year. Of these, 37 were fatal, 155 were serious and 4 were non-mining. The rate of fatal and serious accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 8·96 against 9·39 in the previous year. Of the total number of accidents reported, enquiries were instituted in 192 cases and results recorded. Sixteen of the 192 accidents or 8·33 per cent (against 7·73 per cent in the previous year) were due to negligence, 19 or 9·90 per cent (against 6·76 per cent in the previous year) were due to recklessness and 157 or 81·77 per cent (against 85·51 per cent in the preceding year) were classed as unavoidable. In the 37 fatal accidents, 47 persons were either killed or died, giving a mortality of 2·19 per 1,000 persons employed as against 3·22 per 1,000 during the year 1925. Of the 37 fatal accidents, 21 or 56·76 per cent were unavoidable, 10 or 27·03 per cent were due to recklessness and 6 or 16·21 per cent were due to negligence. There were 3 individual accidents involving two or more fatalities and in these cases 13 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 4 fatal accidents involving 4 deaths were due to rock bursts, 5 involving 13 deaths were on account of falls of rocks, 14 involving 14 deaths were due to falling in shafts, stopes, etc., 4 involving 4 deaths were due to explosives (misfires, etc.), 2 involving 2 deaths were due to falls of rock and materials in shafts

and 2 resulting in 3 deaths were due to other causes. Besides the above, 15 non-casualty accidents were reported during the year under mining rules. Compensation paid to workmen for injuries caused by accidents amounted to Rs. 1,34,226 against Rs. 1,55,318 in the previous year.

During the year under report there were 72 prosecutions in respect of thefts, etc., of mining materials, involving 124 persons, of whom 120 were convicted. In connection with the breach of rules, there were 32 cases as against 39 in the previous year. Seven persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year and all of them were convicted.

92. The total number of rock-bursts for the year 1926 was 6,233, being 6,309 below the normal of 12,542, the difference being due to the installation of the new driving clocks. Large excesses over the normal were in evidence in all classes of heavier rock-bursts while large deficits were observable in the classes of smaller rock-bursts. Rock Bursts.

93. During the year under report, 8 licenses were granted by Government, as against the same number during the previous year, for the possession of specified explosives in, and sale from, a magazine. The number of licenses granted by District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives was 729 or 98 licenses more than in the previous year. There were on the whole 737 licenses granted in the State during the year under report as against 639 in the preceding year. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of the explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside, and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected in detail and the lightning conducters on them tested. The physical condition of all varieties of explosives stocked in the different magazines was found to be quite satisfactory. The total number of inspections of explosives premises conducted by the magisterial and police officers was 382 against 448 during the previous year. There were 5 cases of prosecutions (2 of them in connection with accidents) for unlicensed manufacture, or dealing in, explosives and conviction was secured in all cases. During the year under report, 44 accidents were reported as due to explosives, involving the death of 11 persons and causing serious injuries to 47 others, the corresponding figures for the previous year 1925 being 44, 22 and 44 respectively. Of these 44 accidents, 10 occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields, the principal causes being drilling into or intersecting sockets and premature explosion of charged holes. In 8 of the accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields, departmental action was taken and the certificates of mestries or blasters responsible for the accidents were withdrawn. Explosives.

(B) 1186

(xii) Public Works.

94. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 46,72,213, against which an outlay of Rs. 50,57,965 was incurred. In addition to the above, an outlay of Rs. 3,87, 396 was incurred from contributions, etc., bringing the total expenditure of the Department to Rs. 54,45,361. The aggregate modified grants under State Funds stood at Rs. 27,74,708, against which the recorded outlay amounted to Rs. 26,76,978. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was fixed at Rs. 3,91,772, and the outlay recorded against it amounted to Rs. 3,81,302. The total grant sanctioned under District Funds stood at Rs. 5,90,034, against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,47,542 was incurred. Grant and Outlay.

Record Accession No. Date

95. The expenditure on irrigation works charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 3,35,823, *viz.*, Rs. 2,66,148 on tanks and Rs. 69,675 on channels. The important original works in progress during the year were :— State Funds—Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

Tanks—

(1) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli Stream near Hairige, Hunsur taluk, with an outlay, during the year, of Rs. 33,027.

(2) Constructing a new tank at Thumbadi, Koratagere sub-taluk, the year's outlay being Rs. 20,683.

Channels.—

(3) Constructing an anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halasur, Mysore district. Th year's outlay was Rs. 30,551.

(4) Improving and extending Lakshmanpur Anicut, Mysore district, the year's outlay beir Rs. 5,373.

(5) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga district, and opening right bank channel. The channel works up to the end of 24th mile were complete The year's outlay was Rs. 1,01,759.

Channel Conservancy.

96. The total length of river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagar Works maintained during the year was 259¾ miles and the distribution of wate in the case of these channels during the irrigation season was carried out as usual.

Civil Works—Buildings.

97. The expenditure during the year on original works amounted to Rs. 5,54,017 The construction of the New Guests' Mansion, Mysore, made good progres during the year and is nearing completion, the year's outlay being Rs 3,21,877. Th construction of a Government High School at Tiptur was completed and th building handed over to the Education Department; the year's outlay bein Rs. 21,066. The construction of a Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur was starte during the year, the outlay being Rs. 588. The construction of a Maternit Hospital at Davangere made good progress during the year, the outlay bein Rs. 18,342. The expenditure on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 1,60,074 All Government buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

98. The outlay on original works amounted to Rs. 60,896, of which Rs. 56,86 was incurred on roads and Rs. 4,036 on accommodation for travellers and or Inspection Lodges. Under roads, the opening of a new road to the top of th Chamundi Hill, Mysore, was closed during the year with the year's outlay o Rs. 596. The work of the new road from Maddagiri to Hindupur was completed as per original estimate, the year's outlay being Rs. 7,056. The construction o the bridge across the Hemavathi at Gorur was completed during the year and the bridge was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in January 1927. There was an outlay of Rs. 6,45,843 on repairs, of which Rs. 6,34,315 were spent on the annual maintenance and special repairs of State fund roads and Rs. 11,525 or repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows. A total length of 2,061 miles of State roads was maintained during the year, of which 1,613¾ miles are metalled portion. The average cost of maintaining the roads worked out to Rs. 307 per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

99. The outlay on original works nnder this head amounted to Rs. 2,15,895. Of this, Rs. 15,111 were spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 1,71,778 on water supply and Rs. 22,352 on miscellaneous items. The items of work under water supply were (1) the improvement of the water supply to Mysore by installing a new pumping set and duplicating the rising main, the year's outlay being Rs. 1,11,500 and (2) increasing the capacity of the Hessarghatta Tank for the Bangalore Water Supply, the years' outlay being Rs. 56,278. The outlay under miscellaneous was on the construction of a Canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore. The work was completed during the year with the year's outlay of Rs. 20,258 and the total outlay of Rs. 2,47,161. The expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 47,425, the bulk of the amount being incurred on the maintenance of the water supply installations of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Water Supply, Bangalore.

100. The total outlay on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 2,93,375, of which Rs. 1,16,664 was charged to the Civil and Military Station, Rs. 33,158 to recoveries on account of excess water, sale of water and metre hire, Rs. 550 to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 123 to the Medical Department and Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was thus Rs. 1,42,442. The total quantity of water received at the combined Jewell Filters was 997 million gallons. Allowing 72 million gallons for filtration process, etc., the balance of 925 million gallons was issued after treatment, *viz.*, 474 million gallons to the City Reservoir and 451 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station Reservoir. The consumption in the City worked out to an average of 11 gallons per head per day against 10·9 gallons during the previous year. The

Hesserghatta tank received a fairly good supply of water during September and October 1926, but the supply was not adequate for the requirements of Bangalore and therefore the Yelemallappa Chetty tank which supplemented the supplies during the previous year was reserved for this year also. The Committee appointed to advise Government in the matter have submitted their recommendation to construct a Reservoir across the Arkavathi river and to pump water thereof to the Filters. It will be capable of supplying nine million gallons a day.

Mysore.

101. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, amounted to Rs. 1,22,227, of which Rs. 75,681 was met from the amount realised on account of excess water consumption, etc., Rs. 13,282 by State funds and the remaining amount of Rs. 33,264 by the Municipality. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 698 million gallons against 678 million gallons of the previous year. The average consumption worked out to 22·6 gallons per head per day, against 21·9 gallons in the previous year. The consumption of water has been increasing from year to year in the City; and to meet the increased demand, the Belagola rising main is being duplicated.

Kolar Gold Fields.

102. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works amounted to Rs. 1,09,580 and the depreciation charges to Rs. 41,738. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 401 million gallons, of which 342 million gallons were supplied to the various Mining Companies, 24 million gallons to Robertsonpet, 13 million gallons to other consumers and the remaining 22 million gallons were used for the Pumping Station Colony and Bethamangala village. Against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 2,03,000 from this source, bills to the extent of Rs. 2,02,538 for water consumed by the Mining Companies were collected from time to time, and recoveries from other consumers amounted to to Rs. 23,253, bringing the total amount to Rs. 2,25,791.

District Funds.

103. The total grant under District Funds stood at Rs. 5,90,034, against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,47,542 was incurred. Under "Original Works," Rs. 7,299 were spent on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 92,316 on communications. The important works carried out during the year were the improvement of the Sagar-Shiralkoppa road and the opening of a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Chennarayapatna Hebballa bridge. The outlay under "Repairs" amounted to Rs. 4,47,927, which was all incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District roads. A total length of 3,569 miles of District roads was maintained, of which 1,754 miles are metalled portion. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 126 per mile.

Other Funds.

104. An outlay of Rs. 3,81,302 was incurred from Irrigation Cess Fund mainly the repair and maintenance of major tanks and on the annual maintenance of Vani on Vilas Sagara and the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. Original works with an outlay of Rs. 69,732 and repairs to the extent of Rs. 27,857 were excuted from Army Funds. An outlay of Rs. 82,0_2 was incurred on Educational Buildings from Education Funds. The outlay from University Funds on Original Works and repairs amounted to Rs. 32,708. The total expenditure on contribution works carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 3,87,396, met from money contributions made by raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks and channels, from Muzrai and Municipal Funds and from grants of the Imperial Government for Post Office buildings and for the annual maintenance of Protestant Cemeteries in the State. The principal muzrai work in progress during the year was the restoration of Sri Ramaswami temple at Keladi, Sagar taluk. Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the bulk of the expenditure was upon water supply works carried out partly from Municipal and partly from State Funds. The more important of them were the improvement of the Water Supply to Tumkur town and the Water Supply projects of Kadur, Kalasa and Mudigere.

Tank Restoration and Survey.

105. Special attention was continued to be paid to the restoration of major tanks, the outlay on these during the year being Rs. 1,01,496; 259 works were in progress, of which 65 works were completed and 18 works are nearing completion. The Tank Survey Division was abolished in July 1926 and the work of preparing estimates has been entrusted to the regular Public Works Divisions.

Triennial Programme of Irrigation Works.

106. A conference of Executive Engineers was held in July 1926 to discuss several questions relating to the slow progress of tank works and to arrive at a solution. A working programme of tank works was drawn up for the year under review and

for the three following years and submitted to Government who sanctioned the programme and gave an additional allotment of Rs. 2,61,000 for the year. As per this programme, irrigation works on an extensive scale were taken up and 43 major works with an allotment of Rs. 3,20,000 were in progress.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

107. A Circle of Superintendence was constituted with headquarters at Shimoga for the four Districts of Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and the Bhadra Anicut Range. Government have recently sanctioned the constitution of another Circle with headquarters at Mysore. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 9,45,626 and the proportion which the establishment bears to the total expenditure under all funds was 21·0 per cent as against 21·1 per cent in the previous year. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 15,043.

Inspections.

108. The Chief Engineer travelled over 2,360 miles of roads and visited 70 places, inspecting the works situated thereat or in the vicinity. He also inspected 3 Division Offices and several Sub-Division Offices. The Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineers inspected almost all buildings, roads and tank works in their jurisdictions. The inspections of Division and Sub-Division Offices by them was satisfactory.

Projects under submission.

109. (1) A project for the permanent improvement of the Bangalore Water Supply, (2) a project for opening the Left Bank Channel of Bhadra Anicut and (3) a project for the construction of girder bridges across the Cauvery and the Kabbini at T. Narsipur are some of the projects under submission to Government.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

110. The Krishnarajasagara Circle consisted of the same five divisions as in the previous year, *viz.*, Dam construction, upper and lower channels, gauging and survey. The construction of the Dam was practically completed in so far as the masonry was raised to the full height of 130 feet above river bed level. The crest of the waste weir is left at level 106 above bed, the remaining height of storage, *viz.*, 18 feet, having to be eventually secured by means of automatic shutters. The approach to the Dam over the waste weir is for the present obtained by means of a temporary bridge. The building of the permanent parapets deferred to a later date was taken up during the year and is nearing completion. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,93,000 was sanctioned for this work. Important miscellaneous works sanctioned and in progress were (1) the formation of terraces and a terrace garden in the valley behind the Dam undertaken with a view to creating special amenities to the large number of people visiting the Dam and (2) the construction of a circuit house. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,58,000 was sanctioned for the formation of Yedatore new town, shifting the present town which becomes unhealthy and water-logged at times of extraordinary floods. The lay out in respect of formation of roads and marking of sites is in progress. The construction of water supply works, the taluk cutcherry building and the travellers' bungalow has been taken up. The construction of the new Dam in continuation of the old Madhavamantri Anicut which was in progress during the previous year was completed. Agreeably to the Government Order of 23rd April 1925, hot weather supplies were given to the non-mamool tracts of channels below the reservoir for a second time for growing sugar-cane and manurial crops. The area which utilised the supply is reported to be 17,237 acres which yielded a revenue of Rs. 31,440 against Rs. 32,580 realised in the preceding year. As the result of the two year's working has not been very encouraging, in regard to the area under sugar-cane, the question of revising the arrangement has been taken up for consideration. The agreement with the Government of Madras entitles Mysore to extend irrigation under the existing river channels to the extent of 33 per cent over and above what it was in 1920 by improvement of duties. Accordingly schemes which admit of such development in the Cauvery Valley are being investigated and projects for extension of irrigation under some channels have been prepared. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya appointed for advising Government as to the measures necessary for development of irrigation in the Cauvery Valley recommended the desirability of immediately undertaking the North Bank High Level Canal estimated to cost Rs. 222 lakhs

and intended to irrigate an extent of 120,000 acres of land after full development. The Committee's report was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year and sanction has since been accorded to the project.

The outlay under different heads of service in the Krishnarajasagara Circle during the year amounted to Rs. 12,31,392 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,24,901 was expended out of State funds on irrigation works, both original and repairs; Rs. 8,31,920 represented the capital outlay on the construction of Dam works, and on paying compensation for submerged lands, and on surveys for other reservoirs; Rs. 1,21,631 represented working expenses for the maintenance of Dam works; Rs. 1,43,138 represented the cost of works done out of the Irrigation Cess, District and Palace funds and Rs. 9,702, the cost of contribution works carried out from amounts deposited by private parties and of those for the execution of which the raiyats are responsible.

Irrigation Works.

111. These works consisted of extending the Ramanathapur channel, draining Boppanahalli tank to irrigate 15 acres of lands in the tank bed and certain other minor works under the Lower Channels Division. The masonry Dam in continuation of the Madhavamantri anicut was completed and the old anicut was relieved to some extent of the strain it was being subjected to during the floods. The supply to the channel is now assured and some minor protective works remain to be executed.

Capital Expenditure.

112. The chief items of work under this head were on account of the Krishnarajasagara Dam works involving an outlay of Rs 8,16,682 against a grant of Rs. 9,12,400. The whole length of the Dam has been brought up to the final level of 130 feet. The total quantity of masonry turned out up to the end of the year under report was 2,77,34,112 cubic feet at an average rate of Rs. 27-0-6 per 100 cubic feet against 2,74,01,513 cubic feet at Rs. 31-12-0 in the previous year. Ornamental pillars and towers were raised at intervals to the top level of the parapet and the work completed, with consoles and cornices simultaneously, at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 1,17,441. The work under sluices also made good progress involving an outlay of Rs. 9,145. The outlay during the year on compensation was Rs. 2,89,474, on account of acquisition of lands, crop compensation, acquisition of houses, formation of villages and adjustment of cost of Government lands given in exchange for those acquired. The outlay incurred in connection with the formation of Yedatore new town amounted to Rs. 34,743. Miscellaneous items such as maintenance of roads, buildings, water-supply, road formation and terrace garden connected with the circuit house, involved an outlay of Rs. 68,334. All the works under waste weir have been completed except protective works which have to be done after examining the action of floods each year. The outlay during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 73,283. The cost of the establishment entertained in connection with the Dam works amounted to Rs. 80,788 during the year, working out to about 13 per cent of the outlay on the works, against 15 per cent in the previous year.

Irrigation Capital Works.

113. Under the head of Irrigation works involving an outlay of Rs. 38,873, the main items of work attended to during the year were (1) construction of permanent masonry sluices in the Lakshmipuram branch channel of the Right Bank Low Level Canal, (2) improving and extending the Hemagiri and Mandagere Channels and (3) opening out the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel so as to increase water-supply.

Irrigation Cess Fund Works

114. The works executed out of the Irrigation Cess Fund involved an aggregate outlay of Rs. 1,42,128 and consisted of (1) strengthening the weak banks of the C.D.S. Channel so as to help extention of irrigation at the tail end of the *atchkat*, (2) special masonry repairs to the Virajanadi Channel and effecting clearance of weeds and silt therein and (3) constructing a super-passage for the Ganigarahalla at 6/32 of the Ramaswami Channel so as to dispose of the *halla* water during the heavy rains.

Progress of Cultivation.

115. The area under cultivation below the old channels in the Cauvery Valley has been increased by about 200 acres and action has been taken for further extension of the existing channels so as to bring under irrigation an additional area of about 1,300 acres. Out of the total extent of 24,718 acres and 15½ guntas of land sanctioned for cultivation under the Krishnarajasagara New Channels, an area of 20,676 acres was under cultivation during the year as against 20,170 acres in the previous year. The reasons for this small increase are attributed to the circumstances that (1) Government lands reserved for purposes of compensation have

not been fully awarded and that (2) lands are not being cultivated in out-of-the-way places for want of raiyats.

Floods. **116.** The floods during the year were normal and the maximum discharge was 135,559 cusecs. The 80 level sluices were fully in action and passed a discharge of 90,624 cusecs. The weir at 106 level was also in action and a depth of discharge of 4·8 feet of water passed over it.

General. **117.** The general health of the camp was satisfactory except for a few cases of typhoid fever in the latter part of the year. The Dewan inspected the works in October 1926 and January 1927.

(xiii) Electrical Department.

General. **118.** The principal schemes sanctioned during the year were :—

(*a*) Electrification of Bowringpet, Channapatna, Tumkur and Kolar towns.

(*b*) Installation of electric lights and fittings to the New Guests Mansion at Mysore and of automatic telephone systems in Bangalore and Mysore.

(*c*) Supply of power to Hulikere Tunnel and High Level Canal.

(*d*) Supply of electric pumps for irrigation purposes on the hire purchase system.

Of the above schemes, that relating to Bowringpet was pushed forward during the year under report and power supply is expected to be available during the early part of 1927-28. The Channapatna scheme was started and some progress achieved during the year and the power supply is expected to be ready during the latter half of 1927-28. The power supply to Hulikere Tunnel will also be ready by January 1928. The Kolar and Tumkur schemes, as also automatic telephone works in Bangalore and Mysore, were not started during the year under report. In regard to the supply of electric pumps for irrigation purposes, a certain number of pumps were ordered during the year but were not received in time to be installed before the close of the year. To encourage the use of electric power for industries, Government have during the past three years been gradually and steadily reducing the power supply rates, especially for small industries, and have recently sanctioned a rate of one anna per unit for industrial power installations of 10 H. P. or less, without a minimum, and for installations over 10 H. P. they have provided rebates on a sliding scale for those installations which work at a load factor of over 50 per cent. For pumping water from wells, the Electric Department will supply small electrically driven pumps at a total cost of about Rs. 1,000 on the hire purchase system and instal the pumping outfits complete and put them into operation, the purchaser paying 20 per cent of the cost of installation at the start and the balance in three equal annual instalments, power being supplied at the rate of 1½ annas per unit on the actual consumption without a minimum. The department will also give all expert advice and assistance required by landowners in connection with these pumping installations. For the present, these installation will be erected within 10 miles of Mysore city, Sivasamudram, Kankanhalli, Channapatna, Closepet, Bangalore, Soldevanahalli, Kolar Gold Fields and Bowringpet.

Among the schemes that were submitted to Government, or were under consideration during the year, may be mentioned the development of Hydro-Electric power under Krishnarajasagara and those for the electrification of seven taluk head-quarter stations and several other lesser towns and villages.

Capital Works. **119.** The net capital outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 13,88,768 bringing the total capital outlay up to the end of the year under report to Rs. 2,14,14,596. The most important capital works in progress during the year were :—

(*a*) *Work under the VII Installation.*—

The work was started simultaneously at Sivasamudram, Kankanhalli, the Kolar Gold Fields and on the Kolar transmission lines. In addition to the 13 miles of the lines completed and put into service during the previous year, about 8 miles have been partially completed. The total outlay on the VII Installation is Rs. 22,12,869 of which an expenditure of Rs. 16,58,193 was incurred during the year under report.

(*b*) *Remodelling of Bangalore Transmission Lines.*—

This work was completed during the year and the Kolar lines were put into service on 30th January 1927, through the New Station and the Bangalore lines were put into service by

His Highness the Yuvaraja on 18th February 1927. The capacity of these lines has in consequence been increased so as to meet the growing demand for power in all directions. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 35,603.

(c) *Construction of silt reservoir at Sivasamudram.*—

The reservoir was put in service on the 15th August 1926. The remaining subsidiary and protective works were completed during the year and the work has been completed.

(d) *Construction of a dispensary with inpatients' ward at Sivasamudram.*—

The work was completed during the year and the new hospital opened for the public in May 1927. The building is complete with two wards and an operation theatre.

(e) *Bowringpet Lghting Scheme.*—

This work was in progress during the year and has been almost completed and service will be given during the early part of 1927-28. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15,979.

120. A total outlay of Rs. 1,90,200 was incurred during the year on extensions under Interior Power and Lighting in Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhalli and the Kolar Gold Fields. Among the important works under Interior Power and Lighting in progress during the year were (1) providing ornamental lights along the main roads of the Lal-Bagh (Rs. 9,064), (2) installing ornamental lights in Rama Vilas Agrahar at Mysore (Rs. 9,676), (3) installing ornamental lights in Viceroy's Road (Rs. 9,982), (4) installing ornamental lights in and along the rampart wall road and near Krishnaswamy temple (Rs. 12,866) and (5) installing ornamental lights from the junction of Mirza Road and Zoo Garden Roads (Rs. 16,877). The depreciation fund outlay in the several sections of the department amounted to Rs. 3,41,563. In addition to the above, a large number of contribution works were executed during the year on behalf of other departments of Government or private parties at a cost of Rs. 2,33,042.

ower.

121. The power generated during the year was 151,860,610 kilowatt hours against 153,214,000 k. w. h. in the previous year and the gross earnings were Rs. 39,89,016 against Rs. 39,39,556 in 1925-26, giving a cost of 1·137 pies per k. w. h. against 1·072 pies per k. w. h. in the previous year. The total number of installations during the year was 361 for power, 9,905 for lighting and 13 for cooking as against 318 for power and 9,122 for lighting in the previous year. The total additions were 43 for power, 783 for lighting and 13 for cooking installations, or an increase of 8·58 per cent nearly over that of the preceding year. The number of street lights in Mysore, Bangalore (including Yelahanka town), Kankanhalli and the Kolar Gold Fields was 6,220 against 5,680 in the year previous, representing an increase of 540 or 9·5 per cent over the number of lights at the end of the year 1925-26. The quantity of power consumed during the year was 17,854 H. P. by Mining Companies, 10,967 H. P. by Industrial concerns and 3,632 H. P. by street and bungalow lighting. The rebates granted to the Mining Companies during the year amounted to £ 31,952 or 10·68 per cent of the total Mining revenue as against £32,548 or 10·87 per cent during the preceding year. The main portion of the rebates was due to the break down of the Mining Companies Plant and other causes over which the Department had no control.

Stores.

122. The total value of actual purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 18,51,795, of which stores of the value of Rs. 13,78,785 were foreign and Rs. 4,73,010 were local. The opening balance of stock in the stores of the department was valued at Rs. 20,43,841. The receipts during the year amounted in value to Rs. 27,42,937, bringing the total to Rs. 47,86,778. The issues during the year were valued at Rs. 28,83,105, leaving a balance stock amounting in value to Rs. 19,03,673. The store operations of the department for the year resulted in a net credit of Rs. 1,40,168 to stock which was due to issue of materials intended for capital works such as VIIth Installation and remodelling the Bangalore transmission lines from the closing balance of stock for the year 1925-26. Special efforts have been made to reduce the value of stock to the lowest limit possible, and further reductions are expected as the new town installations will consume almost all the existing quantities of wire, insulators and a certain amount of other machinery. The stores of the several sections of the department were counted and verified with the ledger balances twice during the year in December 1926 and June 1927.

Workshops.

123. The value of the works turned out in the three workshops of the department at Bangalore, Mysore and Sivasamudram during the year amounted to Rs. 71,882 as against Rs. 1,01,571 during the previous year.

Interruptions and Accidents.

124. The interruptions during the year numbered 61 of an average duration of 9·43 minutes, as against 44 interruptions of an average duration of 11·30 minutes in the preceding year. There were four stoppages of service to Bangalore by previous arrangements lasting for 28 hours and 33 minutes for periodical repairs of station plant. There was one complete and total pre-arranged shut down of the entire system for six hours in August 1926 for effecting major repairs to channels, head gates, etc, and to put into service the silt reservoir and the VII installation extensions to the forebay. There were 2 fatal accidents one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore during the year under report, besides 23 minor accidents.

Finance.

125. The gross demand of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,89,016 (excluding interest and depreciation fund) against Rs. 39,89,556 for the preceding year. Including the previous year's arrears, *viz.*, Rs. 3,80,078, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 43,69,094. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 41,24,108, leaving a balance Rs. 2,44,986 at the end of June 1927. The operation and maintenance expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,99,753 as against Rs. 8,55,489 in the previous year and the amount set apart from revenue for credit to the depreciation fund was Rs. 7,29,631 as against Rs. 6,77,804 for 1925-26. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 24,60,936 resulting in a return of 11·49 per cent on the total capital at the end of the year (Rs. 2,14,14,596) as against 11·76 at the end of June 1926. The cost of power per B. O. T. U. was 0·095 of an anna or 1·137 of a pie as against 0·089 of an anna or 1·072 of a pie during the year 1925-26. The working expenses of the department exclusive of depreciation amounted to 20·69 per cent of the gross receipts as against 21·45 per cent during the previous year.

(xiv) Railways.

General.

126. The Nanjangud—Chamarajnagar Railway (22·29 miles) was opened for public traffic on the 27th August 1926 by His Highness the Maharaja. The outlay incurred on its coustruction was Rs. 9,63,045 and it was borne by the District Board of Mysore.

Open Lines :—
(1) Worked by the M. & S. M. Railway.

127. The length of the Mysore State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company continued to be the same as during the previous year, *viz.*, 9·88 miles of broad-gauge and 261·60 miles of metre-gauge with a capital at charge on 30th June 1927 of Rs. 195·97 lakhs. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 50·60 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2,73,180 over the earnings of the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in working expenses from Rs. 26·07 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 28·43 lakhs during the year under report. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 56·17 against 54·45 in the preceding year The net earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 22·17 lakhs. The net earnings gave a percentage of 11·32 on the capital outlay. After payment of the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan, *viz.*, Rs. 6,39,907 and the surplus profits to the company, *viz.*, Rs. 1,00,646, the net gain to the State amounted to Rs. 14·77 lakhs against Rs. 14·45 lakhs, giving a return of 7·37 per cent against 7·43 per cent in the previous year on the capital at charge.

2) Worked by the State.

During the year under report the length of the open lines worked by the State increased by 22·29 miles due to the opening of the Nanjangud—Chamarajnagar Railway, bringing the total mileage at the end of the year to 424·29, comprising 289·89 miles of metre-gauge, 102·20 miles of narrow gauge (2′—6″) and 32·20 miles of tramway (2′). The net addition to the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,21,984 with a reduction in the stores balance to the extent of Rs. 54,972. Of the total outlay on works amounting to Rs. 2,76,956, a sum of Rs. 1,43,894 was contributed by the Mysore District Board for expenditure incurred against the completion estimate of the Nanjangud—Chamarajnagar Railway. The outlay incurred on the rolling stock was Rs. 41,757, while that on open lines works amounted to Rs. 86,305. The total capital outlay on open lines up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,00,82,676, made up of Rs. 2,48,80,372 on metre-gauge,

Rs. 40,80,668 on narrow-gauge and Rs. 11,21,636 on tramways. The total gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 35,60,369 against Rs. 34,66,054 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 94,315. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 4,162,068 against 3,991,690 in the previous year, showing an increase of 170,378 passengers and the earnings under this head were Rs. 19,61,483 against Rs. 19,44,068 (revised) for 1925-26. The total quantity of goods carried was 326,255 tons and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 13,52,651. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 27,55,547 as against Rs. 27,32,328 in the year previous. Deducting a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, being contribution to the depreciation fund, the outlay on ordinary maintenance and operations amounted to Rs. 23,55,547 as against Rs. 23,32,328 in the preceding year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 66·16 against 67·29 in the preceding year.

The net receipts from the Railways worked by the State, after setting apart Rs. 4 lakhs towards depreciation fund and Rs. 81,297 on account of guaranteed interest, amounted to Rs. 6,22,334 against Rs. 6,94,428 in the preceding year yielding a return of 2·06 per cent against 2·31 per cent in the year 1925-26 on the capital outlay.

Rolling Stock.

128. The stock that underwent repairs during the year comprised 61 locomotives, 169 carriages and 309 goods wagons. In addition to this, 4 M. G. new bodies on old underframes were constructed and placed on line as also one store van (new body on old underframe). The total revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,40,680, of which Rs. 3,18,639 represented carriage and wagon maintenance charges. The equipment on 30th June 1927 consisted of 46 locomotives, 155 coaching vehicles and 492 goods, besides 45 departmental coaching and goods vehicles. There were on the whole 49 cases of engine failure on the several gauges, worked by the State, requiring the running of relief engines, as against 20 in the preceding year.

Stores.

129. The year opened with a balance of stock worth Rs. 7,87,048 and stores valued at Rs. 5,80,645 were purchased during the year. The issues amounted to Rs. 6,37,234, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 7,30,459.

Fuel

130. A quantity of 21,520 tons of coal was received from collieries in Bengal during the year and with the quantity in stock at the commencement of the year there was a total of 25,924 tons of Coal available for issue. The quantity issued amounted to 21,539 tons, leaving a balance of 4,385 tons of coal in stock at the close of the year. The consumption of coal per engine mile on the metre gauge was 42·58 against 42·74, on the narrow gauge, 26·78 against 28·57 and on tramways 22·74 against 20·86 in the preceding year. The consumption for 1,000 freight ton miles showed a reduction which is due to the economical use of coal on engines.

Accidents.

131. There were no accidents to trains that caused serious injuries to persons or damage to property. Seven persons were run over by trains and killed. One person while trying to jump into a running train on the Bangalore—Mysore section was caught underneath the rear brake and subsequently died of the injuries sustained. The number of passengers injured was seven due to either falling or jumping out of running trains. The number of engine failures increased from 20 to 49 and the number of cattle accidents decreased from 112 to 96.

Employees.

132. The total number of servants employed on the Mysore Railways during the year was 1,154 against 1,183 in the previous year. Of these, 1,123 were Indians, 28 Anglo indians and three Europeans. The portion of the total annual cost of the police force borne by the Mysore Railways during the year was Rs. 23,910, which works out at 5·36 pies per train mile.

Special schemes and facilities.

132. In view of the extension of lines and the consequent addition to open mileage by the resumption the Bangalore—Harihar line in 1937, arrangements have been made for training candidates with the Mysore and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways. The Office of the District Loco Superintendent was provided with an Assistant Loco Superintendent in charge to afford necessary training on the operating side. One of the Assistant Loco Superintendents has also been deputed to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for training in all the branches of the Loco department including the Workshops. Third class mail and express fares were reduced from 4½ to 4 pies per mile from 1st August 1926 and 1st and 2nd class

fares were reduced from 24 and 12 pies to 16 and 10 pies per mile respectively over metre gauge sections of the State Railways from 1st February 1927. Intermediate class accommodation on Birur—Shimoga section was introduced from 1st March 1927. First and second class return tickets were introduced at 1½ fares in local booking from 1st December 1926. As part of the general programme of extending the existing lines, the construction of the Shimoga Ragihosahalli Railway (18·96 miles), which was in abeyance for some time, was resumed during the year. The traffic prospects of the Bangalore—Hosur Railway were investigated and the construction estimate for the line is awaited. The question of extending the line beyond Chamarajanagar is under investigation by the South Indian Railway. The traffic prospects of the Kadur—Chikmagalur Railway were investigated and as the line was found to be financialiy impossible, the project was abandoned. Out-agencies were opened during the year at Kollegal, Mercara and Virajpet for booking of parcels and goods in local and through booking. A third class waiting room was provided in the station building at Mandya, a flag station was opened on Chikjajur—Chitaldrug railway between Amritapur and Huliyur, waiting rooms for ladies were constructed at Seringapatam and Channapatna and a third class waiting room was provided at Holenarasipur, besides effecting various improvements to other railway stations.

(xv) Post and Telegraph Offices.

134. The year under report opened with 488 post offices, of which four were head offices, 106 sub-offices and 378 branch offices. The number of offices having telegraph facilities was 64, of which 49 were at taluk headquarter stations. Recommendations were made during the year to open post offices in 56 places and by the end of the year new offices had been opened in 22 places. The total number of combined post and telegraph offices was raised from 64 to 74 and of these 8 were at taluk headquarter stations. The total number of taluk headquarter stations having telegraph facilities was thus 57 at the end of the year. There yet remain 16 taluk headquarters to be provided with telegraph communications. During the year under report, one sub-office was converted into a branch office and eight experimental branch offices were made permanent. There was at the end of the year 510 post offices in the State, consisting of 4 head offices, 106 sub-offices and 400 branch offices. With a view to afford postal facilities in all places in the State, having a population of more than 1,000, lists of villages in urgent need of such facilities were drawn up and a recommendation was made to the postal authorities for opening post offices in 25 villages.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION IN 1926-27.

1. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 3,38,69,349 and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 3,47,39,907 as against Rs. 3,46,36,960 and Rs. 3,46,02,636 being the corresponding figures for the previous year. The deficit of Rs. 8,70,558 in the accounts of the year under report was, as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs, due to fall in certain important heads of revenue, chiefly Excise, Income-Tax and Miscellaneous.

2. The policy of a vigorous execution of irrigation works including the construction and restoration of tanks by utilising the available funds was formulated during the year, and a triennial programme of tank works was sanctioned.

The drawings from the Reserves mainly for the rapid execution of Irrigation works which is of vital interest to the raiyat population amounted to Rs. 7,22,298.

3. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 4,11,93,437 and Rs. 4,18,01,756 against Rs. 4,27,66,269 and 4,39,09,295 respectively in the preceding year. The cash balance at the close of the year 1926-27 was Rs 82,49,422 against Rs. 88,57,741 in the year previous.

RECEIPTS.

4. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(*i*) *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 52,643.

The bulk of the increase is under Assessment on lands due to revision settlement of coffee lands introduced during the year in certain districts and resettlement in another district; the increase being partly set off by heavier refunds during the year.

(*ii*) *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 2,08,849.

There were less receipts under Sandal Oil and the grant of remission of a portion of the khist due from the contractors of tangadi leases of 1925-27 accounts for the fall in the receipts from Minor Forest produce.

(*iii*) *Excise.*—Decrease Rs. 1,94,709.

There is decrease under all the heads, toddy alone accounting for a fall to the extent of nearly a lakh due to bad seasonal conditions and want of tappable date trees.

(*iv*) *Miscellaneous other Receipts.*—Decrease Rs. 10,69,736.

The two heads "Income and Miscellaneous Taxes" and "Miscellaneous" mainly account for the decrease. The abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton manufactures with effect from 1st April 1926, the reduction in the assessable profits of the Gold Mines, the depression in the general trade and the decision of the Chief Court that incomes from business done in and out of Mysore are assessable to Super-Tax, only when the Mysore part of the income exceeds Rs. 50,000, account for a large falling off of about 7 lakhs under the former head. During 1925-26, a sum of about $3\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs on account of profits on Food Supply Operations was included under "Miscellaneous" The absence of any such receipt during the year under report, less credits under "Unclaimed and lapsed Deposits" and larger refunds under the latter explain the decrease under "Miscellaneous." The receipts under Pensions and allowances, Police, Medical, Education and Army were more than in the previous year. The net result of the above causes explains the total decrease under this head.

(*v*) *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 1,93,597.

A fall of (1) 1¼ lakhs under "Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract" and (2) seven-tenths of a lakh under "Interest on investments due to less investments made during the year chiefly account for the decrease under this head.

(*vi*) *Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 8,38,427.

The absence of any adjustment on account of losses of Iron Works as in the previous year explains the comparative improvement in the year under report.

(*vii*) *Debt Heads.*—Decrease Rs. 8,05,581.

The net receipts under "Insurance and Provident Funds and Savings Bank Deposits" during the year were less than in the previous year by nearly 10 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure of the year 1926-27 under service and capital heads amounted to Rs. 3,75,88,900 as against Rs. 3,80,12,728 in the previous year.

6. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(*i*) *Revenue Collection charges.*—Decrease Rs. 29,009.

During 1925-26 under Forest, special charges on account of supply of balgi poles to the Electrical Department and purchase and transport of Assam elephants had been included while there were no such charges during the year under report. Payment of heavy arrears of potgi due to shanbhogs and patels explains the increase under Land Revenue and arrears of remuneration paid in connection with arrack transport contract account for the increase under Excise.

(*ii*) *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 2,24,524.

The two heads General Administration and Army are mainly responsible for the total increase under this head. The increase under the former was mainly due to the arrangements in connection with the Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy; that under the latter is explained by the reorganisation of the State Forces, purchase of remounts, and adjustment of arrear bills on account of purchase of ammunition etc., and rapid progress in the construction of Military Works.

(*iii*) *Public Instruction.*—Increase Rs. 2,50,213.

The payment of an additional sum of one lakh to the Mysore University for the building programme on account of the opening of the Intermediate Colleges and the normal expansion of the department in the various directions mainly account for the increase.

(*iv*) *Religious Charges.*—Increase Rs. 38,671.

The increase is mainly under Endowments and Charitable allowances due to payment during the year of *tasdik* grants of certain institutions not drawn in 1925-26.

(*v*) *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 5,61,099.

The capital outlay on the Hydro-Electric Works and the Iron Works was less than that of the previous year.

(*vi*) *Public Works.*—Increase Rs. 82,140,

The increase is chiefly under Irrigation Works due to the vigorous policy adopted in respect of the improvement of irrigational facilities.

(*vii*) *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 58,666.

This is due to the additional pensions sanctioned during the year.

(*viii*) *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 5,00,232.

The decrease under Interest is accounted for by the reduction in the rate of interest on Savings Bank Deposits from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent for deposits remaining for a year and is also due to less charges under "Interest on Debt" on account of absence of arrear payments as in the preceding year. The decrease under Agriculture is mainly due to the expenditure under serum being less than that of the

year 1925-26 by more than 1¼ lakhs. As against these decreases there was increased expenditure under "Grants for Public Improvements" due to additional grant to the Mysore City Trust Board for the acquisition of certain properties and for rural reconstruction.

The expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds during the year is more than that of the previous year by nearly 5½ lakhs. This factor together with the combined result of the above causes explains the total decrease under this head.

(*ix*) *Debt Heads.*—Decrease Rs. 16,83,711.

There is a decrease of 8½ lakhs under Investment account and Local and Other Funds. The transactions of the year under "Remittances" resulted in a net receipt of about 1¾ lakhs while during the previous year there was a net outgoing of nearly 8 lakhs.

7. The cash balance at the close of the year, viz., Rs. 82,49,422, comprised Rs. 38,29,403 in State treasuries, Rs. 42,02,661 in Banks in India and Rs. 2,17,358-8-0 being the equivalent of £ 16,301-17-9 at 1s. 6d. per rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co.

8. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 308 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 23 lakhs over the preceding year.

(ii) Excise.

9. There was no change in the constitution of Excise ranges and sub-ranges which continued to be 41 and 113 respectively as in the previous year. The following were some of the important changes or measures introduced during the year under report:— Genera

(1) The rate of duty on ganja was ordered to be enhanced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1927.

(2) The age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs could be sold was raised from 16 to 18 years from 1st July 1927 and their sale to adult women was also prohibited.

(3) Education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee on certain items of excise revenue was ordered to be levied in the Kadur district with effect from 1st July 1927.

(4) Deputy Commissioners of districts were empowered to sanction the remission of irrecoverable arrears of excise revenue up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case. They were also authorised to sanction secret service expenditure up to Rs. 25 in each case.

(5) Two additional Excise Inspectors were sanctioned during the year for the formation of mobile parties in the districts of Shimoga and Kadur for the suppression of illicit distillation.

(6) The revival of the post of the District Excise Officer in the large revenue yielding districts of Bangalore and Kolar was sanctioned towards the close of the year.

10. The total quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 322,644 gallons as against 345,650 gallons in the preceding year. Including the previous year's balance of 30,080 gallons, the total stock of liquors available for issue amounted to 352,724 gallons. The issue for consumption during the year amounted to 331,662 gallons (including 67,982 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore). Excluding wastage and the quantity taken for denaturation to the extent of 595 gallons, there remained at the end of the year a balance of 20,467 gallons. Country Spirits.

11. The total quantity of molasses arrack transported during the year amounted to 248,285 gallons as against 269,063 gallons in the previous year. Out of the entire quantity of 259,270 gallons of liquors, including the opening balance, a quantity of 245,159 gallons was issued to shop-keepers, the wastage incurred being 2,727 gallons, giving a percentage of wastage of 1·1 against 1·2 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred in transport of liquors and drugs during the year amounted to Rs. 69,719 as against Rs. 50,220 in the preceding year. The number of bonded depots for stocking and issuing liquor under bond to retail shopkeepers remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 61. The quantity of proof liquor issued for adjusting weak liquor in bonded depots, together with that issued to shop-keepers on payment of duty and price, was 55 gallons as against 21 in the

previous year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits (molasses arrack, jaggery arrack and special liquors) was 606, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 611. Each arrack shop served on an average an area of 52·4 square miles and 10,226 persons as against 50·96 square miles and 10,138 persons in the year previous. The consumption of molasses arrack during the year was 245,180 gallons as against 259,476 gallons in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 14,296 gallons or 5·5 per cent. There was however an increase in consumption in the districts of Hassan, Kolar and Chitaldrug. This was counterbalanced by a total decline of 21,058 gallons in the remaining districts. The fall in consumption was particularly noticeable in Bangalore, being 16,136 gallons or 20 per cent. The incidence of consumption of arrack per head of the population was 2·2 drams against 2·3 drams in the previous year. The incidence in Bangalore city was 18·5 drams, in Mysore city 17·3 drams and on the Kolar Gold Fields 5·4 drams, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 24·6, 17·8 and 5·4 drams respectively. The consumption of jaggery arrack sold in sealed bottles was 5,080 gallons against 3,981 in the year 1925-26 and of special liquors 5,840 against 6,504 gallons in the previous year. The number of licenses issued for the possession of rectified spirits was 25 (against 21 in the previous year) of which 19 were held by chemists and hospitals and the remaining 6 by industrial concerns. The total issues of rectified spirits for the year amounted to 3,329 gallons (against 3,200 gallons in the year 1925-26) out of which 2,284 gallons were issued at concession rates and 1,032 gallons free of duty, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 2,390 and 798. Fifty-two licenses were issued for the possession and sale of denatured spirits as against 49 in the preceding year and the total quantity of spirits issued amounted to 595 gallons as against 450 in the preceding year. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited obtained a supply of 2,235 gallons of rectified spirits from the Government Central Distillery as against 2,390 gallons in the previous year. The total stock, including the previous year's balance of 10 gallons, came to 2,245 gallons, of which a quantity of 2,237 gallons (including a wastage of 81 ounces) was taken for the manufacture of medicines and other preparations, leaving a balance of 8 gallons at the end of the year. The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 25,92,540 as against Rs. 26,72,621 in the preceding year, showing a fall of Rs. 80,081.

Toddy.

12. There were 2,547 shops for the sale of toddy during the year as against 2,573 in the preceding year (1925-26). There was on an average one shop for every 11·6 square miles and 2,300 persons. The number of trees licensed for tapping was 347,978 as against 351,505 in the previous year. Of these, 321,448 trees were situated within the State and 26,530 were in the Madras Presidency. The number of trees tapped in the State for shops in Madras was 16,707 against 12,894 in the year 1925-26. The realisations from tree-tax amounted to Rs. 9,29,211 as against Rs. 9,30,116 during the previous year and those under shop-rentals to Rs. 23,71,259 against Rs. 25,07,721 in the previous year. Tree tax formed 27·4 per cent of the total toddy revenue and shop rental 70·7 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 26·6 and 71·9. The total toddy revenue for the year was Rs. 33,84,015 as against Rs. 34,85,415 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 9 annas 3 pies as against 9 annas 5 pies during the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

13. As in previous years, there was one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields area licensed to sell draught country beer manufactured by the Bangalore Brewery. The shop in the Bangalore City authorised to sell bottled beer continued to work during the year under report and all Railway refreshment rooms were as usual permitted to sell bottled beer. The total consumption of beer during the year was 11,423 gallons as against 12,077 gallons in the preceding year. The total revenue realised under this head was Rs. 16,191 (as against Rs. 13,634 in the previous year), of which Rs. 7,371 was the amount of duty. There were no shops for the sale of *akkibhoia* during the year, as all the shops licensed in the Thirthahalli taluk during previous years were ordered to be closed with effect from 1st July 1926. The total number of licenses of different kinds issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 50 against 49 in the previous year and the consumption amounted to 23,653 gallons against 23,060 gallons in the year previous, the increase being noticeable under spirits. There was however a decrease of 116 gallons under malt liquors. The revenue from license

fees and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 13,978 against Rs. 13,294 in the preceding year.

Intoxicating Drugs.

14. The stock of ganja in the provincial stores at the commencement of the year was 23,653 seers. Additions during the year consisted of 6,456 seers purchased from cultivators, 31 seers of excess stock confiscated and 213 seers of excess, making a total stock of 30,353 seers. Out of this, 11,970 seers of ganja were issued to taluk treasuries for supply to retail shops as against 12,611 seers in the year 1925-26; 450 seers were supplied to the Civil and Military Station and 200 seers to Coorg. Adding to this a quantity of 18 seers issued to the Chemical Examiner for experimental purposes and 1 seer and 74 tolas of wastage, the total issues during the year amounted to 12,640 seers, leaving a balance of 17,713 seers at the close of the year. In view of the large stock of ganja at the central stores, the cultivation of ganja was limited to a compact block of 25 acres against 30 acres in the previous year. The outturn amounted to 162 maunds, 9 seers and 38 tolas, giving an average yield of 6·5 maunds per acre as against 7·3 in the previous year. The number of shops for the sale of ganja was 250 against 254 in the previous year, each shop serving on an average an area of 117·8 square miles and 23,439 persons. The consumption of ganja fell from 12,771 seers in the year 1925-26 to 12,030 seers during the year under report and the incidence of taxation per seer was Rs. 35·8 against Rs. 36·5 in the preceding year. The retail selling prices varied from 10 annas to 12 annas per tola. The total realisations from duty and shop rent were Rs. 4,30,624 against Rs. 4,66,210 in the preceding year and the incidence of taxation per head of the population was 1 anna 2 pies against 1 anna 3 pies in the previous year.

The number of shops licensed to vend opium was 95 as in the preceding year and the consumption was 1,362 seers against 1,505 seers in the year 1925-26, showing a decrease of 143 seers the major portion of which was contributed by the Kolar district. The income from shop rentals amounted to Rs. 23,968 against Rs. 26,329 in the previous year. The gain from the sale of opium was Rs. 64,829 against Rs. 67,238 in the year 1925-26. The incidence of taxation of opium revenue per head of the population was 2·9 pies as against 3 pies in the previous year.

Excise Offences.

15. The number of cases reported during the year was 2,469 against 2,518 in the previous year. Including 366 cases pending at the commencement of the year, there were for disposal during the year 2,835 cases affecting 4,076 persons. Of these, 269 cases involving 359 persons were placed before Magistrates and 2,229 cases affecting 3,174 persons were dealt with departmentally, leaving a balance of 337 cases affecting 543 persons pending at the close of the year, as against 366 cases involving 572 persons at the end of the previous year. The percentage of disposal was 88·1 against 87·5 in the previous year. Including 47 cases pending from the previous year, the Magistrates had for disposal 316 cases affecting 437 persons. Of these, 216 cases involving 276 persons ended in conviction, 36 cases concerning 63 persons ended in acquittal and 4 cases affecting 7 persons were either struck off the file or otherwise disposed of, leaving 60 cases involving 91 persons pending at the close of the year, as against 47 cases concerning 78 persons at the end of the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 84 against 80 in the previous year.

16. The amount of fines imposed and composition fees accepted was Rs. 9,722 against Rs. 13,621 in the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation and possession of illicit distilled spirit numbered 128 against 148 in the previous year. The total amount spent on account of rewards and secret service charges was Rs. 689 against Rs. 1,014 in the preceding year. A gold medal was presented to Mr. Venkatasubbiah, agent under the Excise contractor at Shimoga, in appreciation of his good work in connection with the detection of cases of illicit distillation of arrack.

17. The detective staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau detected 26 cases during the year as against 52 in the previous year. Of these, 1 case related to illicit distillation of arrack, 7 to illegal possession and import of arrack, 1 to illicit cultivation of ganja plants, 6 to short measurement and late vending of arrack, 7 to illicit tapping of date trees and 2 to illegal possession and smuggling of ganja

Inspections.

18. The Excise Commissioner inspected all the Excise branches of Deputy Commissioners' offices, 11 sub-division offices (Excise), 22 range offices, 29 taluk offices, 9 sub-range offices and 25 bonded depots. He also visited the Government

Central Distillery a number of times and the ganja fields at Goribidnur were visited twice. Several of the taluk and range offices and bonded depots were inspected by the respective sub-division officers.

Finance.

19. The demand for the year under all items of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 65,37,766 as against Rs. 67,15,984 for the previous year. Including a sum of Rs. 3,61,453 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 68,99,220. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 65,60,119 was collected and Rs. 19,240 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,19,861 at the close of the year. The collections work out to 99·5 per cent in the case of the current demand and 21·3 per cent in the case of arrears. The incidence of the total excise revenue per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-2 against Rs. 1-2-8 in the previous year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,17,660 against Rs. 3,88,474 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 6·0 to the total receipts as against 5·6 in the preceding year. The total amount refunded during the year on account of excise revenue due to Inamdars was Rs. 77,404 against Rs. 76,268 in the preceding year.

Preventive Measures.

20. There were 38 Excise licensing boards working in various parts of the State during the year under report. Of these, 18 boards met once during the year, while the remaining 20 boards met more than once. The recommendations of the boards in regard to the closure of two shops and change of sites of 8 shops were given effect to and the Government also approved of the recommendation of some of the boards that the age limit of persons to whom liquor and drugs could be sold might be raised from 16 to 18 years. Altogether, 67 excise shops were closed during the year. There were 70 cases of drunkenness booked under section 510 of the Indian Penal Code and 61 of them ended in conviction. A close scrutiny of the figures regarding the consumption of several excisable articles during the past 7 years indicates a steady decline in revenue and consumption of arrack and toddy. The various measures taken by Government during recent years in the direction of temperance, such as increase in duty, restrictions in respect of hours of sale and the prohibition of sales to persons below 18 years and the reduction in the number of shops, must have had a considerable share in keeping down consumption.

(iii) Income-Tax.

General.

21. The Mysore Income-tax Regulation V of 1923 was amended during the year by Regulation V of 1927. It provided *(a)* for the assessment of income, etc., of an association or club, which is neither a company nor a firm nor a Hindu undivided family, *(b)* removed difficulties in assessing partners of a registered firm individually to super-tax and *(c)* fixed a limit of six months within which the Chief Court should be moved to require the Commissioner of Income-tax to state a case to it under section 66 (3) of the Regulation. Other measures of importance consisted of the rules framed by the Chief Court regarding references to it and approved by Government and fixing the percentage of depreciation in regard to plant and machinery of the Gold Mining Companies, Kolar Gold Fields, at a uniform rate of 6¼ per cent instead of 7½ per cent and 5 per cent. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 10,559 cases against 12,227 in the previous year. Of these, 10,440 were served against 12,198 in the preceding year. The number of returns of income filed by assessees was 8,449 (against 9,192 in the previous year) of which 1,933 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 4,596 cases and 4,024 persons produced the account books. The total number of assessees during the year was 5,218 (inclusive of 82 companies and five firms) against 5,285 in the preceding year.

Income-Tax.

22. The demand for the year under income-tax amounted to Rs. 10,19,250 as against Rs. 13,77,861 for 1925-26. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 1,84,833, revised figure) and penalties etc., (Rs. 8,101) and excluding refunds and rebates (Rs. 44,486), the net demand for the year amounted to Rs. 11,67,668 as against Rs. 13,70,185 for the previous year. The collections during the year excluding excess collections and advance payments (Rs. 1,703) amounted to Rs. 10,04,057 against Rs. 11,67,474 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,611 against Rs. 2,02,711 in the previous year. The incidence of income-tax demand (gross)

per head of the population during the year was Rs. 0-2-9·8 against Rs. 0-3-9·5 in the previous year.

The assessments for the year under salaries, property and professional earnings were Rs. 1,62,414, Rs. 29,230 and Rs. 11,578 as against Rs. 1,57,731, Rs. 19,204 and Rs. 13,350 respectively in the year 1925-26. Under business and other sources the assessments were Rs. 7,34,838 and Rs. 95,389 against Rs. 11,02,532 and Rs. 91,916 respectively in the previous year. The income-tax collected on profits of companies during the year was Rs. 5,04,890 against Rs. 8,18,254 in the previous year.

23. The demand for the year under super-tax was Rs. 4,33,043 against Rs. 7,81,896 in the previous year. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 37,911) the total demand was Rs. 4,70,954 against which an amount of Rs. 4,35,312 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,642 outstanding at the close of the year against Rs. 37,911 (revised figure) at the end of the previous year. Super-tax.

24. The income-tax and the super-tax demanded during the year from four Gold Mining companies, one chromite company, one manganese company and three other Companies amounted to Rs. 3,79,049 and Rs. 3,57,407 against Rs. 6,78,429 and Rs. 6,46,307 respectively in the year 1925-26.

25. The average incidence of taxation under super-tax was Rs. 0-1-2·2 per head of the population against Rs. 0-1-11·7 in the previous year. Super-tax was collected during the year from three banking companies (Rs. 5,607), one cotton spinning and weaving company (Rs. 4,729), one insurance company (Rs. 928), five mining and other minerals companies including petroleum (Rs. 3,48,163), two paper mills (Rs. 18,186), one woollen mill (Rs. 41,615) and three other companies (Rs. 9,317).

26. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of appeals filed during the year against assessment orders, the number of such appeals being 556 against 836 in the previous year. The number of revision cases taken up under section 33 of the Regulation was 58, against 87 in the preceding year. Out of four references pending before the Chief Court at the beginning of the year, three were disposed of, the decision in one case being against the assessee. During the year under report, 4 applications for reference to the Chief Court were rejected and in five cases references were made. An application under section 63 of the Regulation filed in the Chief Court against the order of the Commissioner in the previous year was dismissed during the year and a similar application has been filed during the year under report.

27. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 89,201 against Rs. 80,980, the bulk of the increase being under law charges and the establishment on account of the training of officials of the department.

(iv) Stamps.

28. The important changes and measures adopted during the year were:— Important Measures.

(*a*) The time limit of one year within which the application for refund or renewal of unused stamps has to be made to the Deputy Commissioner under Section 54 was extended to two years.

(*b*) Mysore stamp duty was ordered to be levied from 1st May 1927 on all policies issued by Insurance companies registered outside Mysore but operating within the State. It was decided that assignment deeds and premium receipts relating to the above policies were also liable to Mysore stamp duty.

(*c*) The stamp duty chargeable on policies of the official branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance scheme was ordered to be remitted and that chargeable on policies of the public branch of the said scheme was remitted for a period of five years with effect from 1st February 1927.

(*d*) Mortgage deeds executed by Government officials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 150 for securing the repayment of advances received from Government for the purchase of bicycles were exempted from stamp duty.

(*e*) With a view to encourage industrial activities in the State, stamp fee on all petitions presented to officers of the Industries and Commerce Department was remitted, with the exception of applications for grant of licenses under the Petroleum Regulation, unless required by any law in force.

(*f*) The stamp fee of one anna leviable on certain classes of applications made to Revenue officers coming under Schedule II (a) of the Court Fees Regulation was remitted. (For details, *vide* Chapter III, Section I. (C.) of the Report).

(*g*) The stamp duty chargeable under Article 14 of Schedule I. A. on instruments cancelling wills was remitted.

(*h*) The Mysore receipt stamps were introduced in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, from 1st April 1927 in place of British one anna unified stamps.

Stock.

29. The opening balance in the Central Depot was 3,403,914 stamps of the total value of Rs. 35,65,445. During the year under report 1,870,044 court-fee stamps, 594,500 general stamps, 1,280,000 receipt stamps, 720,000 copy stamps and 15,000 hundi stamps of the total value of Rs. 38,43,691 (as against Rs. 25,22,263 in the previous year) were received from the manufactory. Excluding from these the damaged papers not taken to stock in the Central depot, the total stock came up to 7,881,083 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 74,08,234. Out of this, 3,036,121 stamps of the value of Rs. 20,30,861 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps leaving a balance of 4,844,962 stamps of the value of Rs. 53,77,373 at the close of the year. Private documents and cheques numbering 227,150 were got impressed with the stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 32,632 against Rs. 27,904 in the preceding year. Stamps numbering 71,239 of the value of Rs. 98,320 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, as against 91,272 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,88,798 in the year previous. Besides these, 256,000 receipt stamps of the value of Rs. 16,000 were also supplied during the year, as the Mysore receipt stamps were newly introduced in the Civil and Military Station with effect from 1st April 1927. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 6,804 as against Rs. 6,119 in the preceding year.

Receipts and expenditure.

30. The total revenue for the year realised from the sale of stamps and under other heads of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 20,94,560 as against Rs. 20,81,944 in the previous year, showing a small increase of Rs. 12,616. This increase is mainly due to the income derived from the sale of Mysore receipt stamps in the Civil and Military Station. A sum of Rs. 15,755 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemption from stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to co-operative societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,04,337 against Rs. 1,96,201 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 8,136 was under "refunds", an item which fluctuates concurrently with the revenue of the department, and also on account of the payment of a portion of the price of new dies purchased for printing stamps of new denominations. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 18,90,226 or Rs. 4,483 more than in the previous year. There was one case of prosecution for the evasion of stamp law instituted in the Tumkur district, wherein conviction was secured. In another case in the Hassan district, the offender has been ordered to be prosecuted.

31. Out of the total demand of Rs. 57,504 (Rs. 46,507 opening balance and Rs. 10,497 awarded during the year) on account of institution fees awarded in pauper suits, Rs. 7,844 were recovered from the parties and a sum of Rs. 3,640 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,020 to be recovered.

(v) State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

32. There were 2,425 proposals during the year as against 1,952 in the previous year. Of these, 1,708 were accepted, (1,293 being for first insurance and 475 for further insurance) and 694 were rejected, 525 being temporarily on medical grounds and 69 finally on medical and other grounds. Thus there were 63 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,634 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,35,427 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,234-8-0 and in the remaining 134 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premia were not received on 30th June 1927. Six hundred and thirty three policies held by 228 persons assuring Rs. 3,16,836 matured consequent on the insured attaining 55 years; 115 persons holding 225 policies assuring Rs. 92,656 surrendered

their policies for surrender value under rules 10 and 26; and 148 persons holding 285 policies assuring Rs. 1,78,497 were reported dead.

33. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st of July 1926 was Rs. 73,09,810-8-6, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 7,400-4-0 paid for the purchase of the Mysore District Board Railway Bonds of the face value of Rs. 7,475 during 1924-25. The income during the year amounted to Rs.11,41,388-7-6 of which a sum of Rs. 8,31,934-12-11 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 3,09,453-10-7 the interest on the balance of the fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,67,749-13-0 of which a sum of Rs. 6,32,115-9-9 was spent in payment of policies and a sum of Rs. 35,634-3-3 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 77,83,449-3-0, exclusive of the face value of the bonds purchased. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income were 58·5 and 3·12, as against 50·47 and 3·03 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 35·81 per cent of the total liability as against 34·53 in the year 1925-26. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 38,284 of which 21,151 were for first and 17,133 for further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs 2,65,53,116-10-0. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 25,926 assuring Rs. 2,00,52,961 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 69,874. Of the remaining 12,358 policies, 11,528 assuring Rs. 60,93,305-0-9 were completely discharged and claims on 353 policies assuring Rs. 1,73,243-0-5 were pending payment at the end of the year. Four hundred and seventy seven policies assuring Rs. 2,33,607-8-10 were not realising premia. Of the 11,528 policies completely discharged, 4,855 were by the death of the insured, 4,824 by the insured attaining 55 years, 198 by cancellation, 1,493 by surrender and 158 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled or exceeded the sum available for payment.

Family Pension Branch.

34. One subscriber who was paying a monthly subscription of Rs. 7-2-6 died during the year and his nominee thus became entitled to a life pension of Rs. 30 per mensem. One subscriber who was paying a monthly subscription of Rs. 0-11-11 ceased to subscribe as the nominees attained majority. The opening balance at credit of the fund was Rs. 5,503. The total receipts during the year including the interest on balances amounted to Rs. 1,300. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,493 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,310.

Public Branch.

35. In the Public Branch, from the commencement to the end of the year under report 10,312 proposals for Rs. 1,08,36,375 were received, out of which 8,217 proposals for Rs. 88,56,400 were accepted; 5,868 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 66,72,500 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 3,49,902-13-0. During the year, 21 insured persons were reported dead and a claim for Rs. 21,000 arose. A sum of Rs. 23,100 was paid in claims. A surrender value of Rs. 3,181-9-6 was paid in discharge of 77 policies. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1926 was Rs. 6,58,072-10-1; the income during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 3,10,137-9-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 62,670-14-6, resulting in a closing cash balance on 30th June 1927 of Rs. 9,05,53.-4-7. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 80,500 is invested in the Government of India Second War Loan Bonds. A sum of Rs. 5,845-4-11 has been outstanding as loan out of the sum advanced to the insured for keeping their policies in force.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

36. The number of Savings Banks in the State Treasuries was seventy-five including Taluk treasuries at District headquarters, which were permitted during the year to open Savings Bank accounts for deposits relating to funds of Village Panchayets. The number of individual accounts newly opened during the year was 7065 and that closed 1850, The number of accounts current at the close of the year was 28,713 with a balance of Rs. 155,81,417 at their credit. The total number of accounts (both current and dead) on the books at the close of the year was 50,115 against 44,900 at the end of the year 1925-26 and the aggregate

amount at the credit of the depositors was Rs. 156,68,835 or Rs. 15,32,787 more than in the previous year. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 313 against Rs. 315 in the previous year. Out of the total balance at the credit of the accounts, the amount deposited by the public, excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, was Rs. 1,18,65,012 which works up to an average balance of Rs. 261 at the credit of each depositor. The amount at the credit of dead accounts on 30th June 1927 was Rs. 87,418 as against Rs. 88,522 in the previous year. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 64,21,322 and that withdrawn Rs. 54,56,960. The deposits were more than the withdrawals in all the districts except the State Huzur Treasury, the net increase being Rs. 9,64,362. The sums deposited on account of village panchayets amounted to Rs. 6,64,099. There was an increase in the number of depositors under each class, the net increase in the total being 4,431 at the close of the year. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs 5,000 each on 30th June 1927 was 455 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 82,61,690, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 429 and Rs. 80,70,039 respectively. Forty-six applications were received for nomination as against 62 in the previous year, the total number of nominations recorded up to the end of the year being 318. The amounts at the credit of the collecting savings banks in Bangalore and Mysore cities on 30th June 1927 were Rs. 1,97,197 and Rs. 1,53,188 respectively as against Rs. 1,91,489 and Rs. 1,08,942 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1926).

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

1. The subjoined statement gives statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the previous year:— Vital Statistics.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille
1925	51,139	49,443	100,582	17·16	53,710	48,553	102,263	17·43
1926	61,880	58,422	120,302	20·52	44,799	42,332	87,131	14·37

2. The ratio of births per mille of the population was 20·52 or 3·36 higher than that of the preceding year and was also higher than the quinquennial mean of 17·52. Male births were as usual in excess of female births, the relative proportion for every 100 female births averaging 105·90 against 103·43 in the year previous. The highest birth-rate during the year was recorded by the Kolar district (24·89) and the lowest by the Kadur district (14·74). Births exceeded deaths in six districts, the largest difference, 11·43 per mille, being recorded in Tumkur district. The districts of Shimoga and Kadur returned an excess of deaths over births. The total number of births registered in urban areas was 22, 456 or 29·17 per mille as compared with 21, 271 or 27·63 during the previous year. In rural areas the total number of births was 97,846, giving a ratio of 19·22 per mille. Births exceeded deaths both in rural and urban areas. The ratio of births recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields was respectively 39·96, 32·86 and 39·28 per mille. Births.

3. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 87,131 as against 102,263 in the preceding year. The death-rate during the year was 14·37 per mille as against 17·43 in the previous year, thus showing a satisfactory decline. The highest death-rate (24·45) was recorded in Shimoga district and Tumkur district showed the lowest rate (12·09). The largest number of deaths was recorded at the age of 60 and above (16,273) and between the ages of 20 and 30 (10,979) as against 20,586 at the age period of 60 and above and 13,836 between the ages of 1 and 5 in the preceding year. The ratio per mille of population at the several age groups was as usual highest among children under one year of age and the next highest at the age period of 60 and upwards. The general death rate among males averaged 15·01 per mille of population and among females 14·73 per mille. The proportion of male deaths in the State to female deaths was 105·8 to 100. According to classes the death rate among Mahomedans was 13·32, Hindus 14·67 and among other classes 26·66, the corresponding figures for the last year being 14·18, 17·31 and 31·82 respectively. The deaths in urban areas numbered 15,571 or 20·14 per mille against 15,728 or 20·43 per mille, during the previous year. The ratio of mortality recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields was 27·05, 24·71 and 26·18 per mille respectively. Deaths.

4. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 10,602 or 88·12 per 1,000 of recorded births as against 10,354 or 102·94 per 1,000 in 1925, excluding the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The highest rate of infant mortality, 147·91 per mille, was returned for Shimoga district and the lowest, 47·63, for Mysore district. The ratio of infant mortality in the cities of Bangalore Infant Mortality and Child Welfare work.

and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields was 177·20, 126·16 and 196·53 respectively per 1,000 of recorded births. The annual Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were as usual held in all important places. The Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain with municipal aid a milk centre at Ganigarpet, Bangalore city. Appreciable work was done at the four Child Welfare centres established in the mining area by the Mining Board and in Robertsonpet under the Sanitary Board. The Lady Health visitors of this area visited and advised over 15,000 expectant mothers and confined women at their houses. About 4,000 children were supplied with free milk and 12,300 mothers and infants attended the clinic.

Chief causes of mortality.

5. The chief causes of mortality during the year as compared with those in the previous year are as follows:—

Disease prevalent	1925		1926	
	Number of deaths	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Rate per mille
Cholera	...	0·00	6	0·00
Small-pox	7,338	1·25	1,030	0·17
Plague	4,943	0·84	6,807	1·16
Fevers	50,734	8·65	41,802	7·13
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3,613	0·61	3,583	0·61
Respiratory Diseases	3,130	0·53	2,856	0·48

Increased mortality is noticed only under the head of plague as compared with the previous year. The largest number of deaths (228) from small-pox was returned for Chitaldrug district. There were 8,769 attacks of plague of which 6,807 or 78·99 per cent proved fatal during the year, as against 7,743 attacks and 4,943 or 63·83 deaths in 1925. The district of Shimoga returned the highest rate (3·59) of mortality from this disease. The number of inoculations performed during the year was 162,915 against 78,181 in the year previous. Under Relapsing Fever a total of 192 attacks with 22 deaths was reported as against 697 attacks with 89 deaths in the previous year. The districts most affected were Mysore and Shimoga as in the year 1925. Hook-worm investigations were made by a special Sanitary Inspector in the Manjarabad and Arsikere taluks. Out of 79 villages under this investigation, the disease was prevalent only in 8 villages.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

The Central Sanitary Board.

6. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in the year previous. No new schemes came up for the consideration of the Board and the question of its reconstitution was pending orders at the close of the year.

Sanitary works.

7. An expenditure of Rs. 83,490 was incurred during the year by the Improvement Trust Board, Mysore city, on laying pipe sewers, improving storm water drains, the laying out of Narasimharaja Mohalla, Lakshmipuram, Vani Vilas and Ediga Extensions, and the construction of the New Municipal Office Building. The total outlay of the Public Works Department during the year on works of a sanitary nature in the State was Rs. 6,03,788 against Rs. 28,926 in the previous year. These works related to additions or improvements to water supplies in Bangalore and Mysore cities, the provision or improvement of water-supply schemes in Koppa, Mudgere, Magadi, Kadur, Kalasa and Tumkur towns, and the construction of the main sewage drain in Nelamangala town. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 2,59,180 against Rs. 1,93,992 in the year 1925 was incurred by the Municipalities chiefly on the improvement of drains and wells, the removal of congestion, the filling up of insanitary pits and on the construction of public latrines.

Village Sanitation.

6. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 132 villages, bringing the total number of villages in which the Regulation was in force in 1926 to 13,705 against 13,573 previously. Separate

places for storing manure were set apart in 1,474 villages. The main feature of sanitary improvements in villages was as usual the construction or improvement of wells. The number newly sunk during the year was 141 and those improved 181, making a total of 322 wells at an approximate outlay of Rs. 59,131. Eight villages were shifted to healthier localities. Minor improvements such as clearing of lantana and prickly pear, filling up of hollows and ditches and the general tidying up or otherwise of villages continued as usual to receive attention.

Malnad Improvement.

9. The District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan continued to administer the work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The scheme was further extended to the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks of the Mysore district. The distribution of quinine was actively continued and about 109,005 tabloids were distributed in the affected areas at a cost of Rs. 2,832. The special staff of vaccinators performed 9,327 vaccinations of which 7,776 were successful. In the first three districts Rs. 18,337 were spent for new and old well works and 12 wells were completed during the year. Estimates for wells aggregating Rs. 8,763 were prepared and sanctioned. These works were in varying stages of progress.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

10. Six hundred and fifty-four schools were inspected in various places in the State and 49,179 children were examined. Of these, 11,560 were afforded medical relief. The usual sanitary arrangements such as the entertainment of conservancy staff, the erection of temporary latrines and taking of precautions to prevent the fouling of drinking water supplies were adopted on occasions of *jatras* and festivals. The usual procedure of house to house inspection, issue of notices and the institution of prosecutions under the Municipal Regulation, where necessary, were adopted in all Municipal towns, though not so systematically as in the case of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 61 towns and 51 villages during the year. The Chief Sanitary Inspectors itinerated 1,313 villages, and District Medical Officers and their subordinates inspected 1,649 villages for the purpose of affording medical relief, for performing anti-plague inoculations and for giving intravenous injections for relapsing fever.

General.

11. The question of the reorganization of the department was under the active consideration of Government and as a preliminary step a wholetime Health Officer was posted to the Shimoga district. With a view to arrange for an up-to-date scientific Health Survey of the State, Dr. J. F. Kendrick, Representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, was invited by Government to meet certain officers in Bangalore in November 1926 and preliminary details for starting the survey were settled, with special reference to the prevalence of malaria and hook-worm diseases in the State. A special committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen was constituted and is engaged in carrying out, as far as possible, with reference to local conditions, the programme of work outlined by the Central Committee of the All-India Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association constituted for combating leprosy in India in so far as it concerns the State.

(iii) Vaccination.

12. Vaccination was compulsory in all Municipalities constituted under the Municipal Regulation and in the local area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. The notices issued in the compulsory areas under the provisions of the Regulation numbered 365.

13. In the Districts, the Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise control over the Vaccination Department under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The staff consisted of 168 vaccinators as in the previous year and the total number of vaccinations performed was 138,864 as against 171,322 in the year 1925. Of these, 127,016 were primary vaccinations and 11,848 were revaccinations. Of the total number of vaccinations, 69·61 per cent were performed by the District and Malnad Improvement Vaccination staff, 28·22 per cent by the special staff of vaccinators in Municipalities and 2·17 per cent by the Medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries. Out of the cases in which results were known, 76·99 per cent of the primary vaccinations and 44·61 per cent of the re-vaccinations were

successful as against 83·84 per cent and 48·53 per cent respectively in the year previous. The number of primary vaccinations during the year exceeded the decennial average (115,868) by 11,148. The number of primary vaccinations performed in rural areas during the year was 96,664 as against 125,213 in the year 1925. All the districts except Shimoga and Kadur showed a decrease. This decline is attributed to the prevalence of plague and fevers and freedom from small-pox as compared with the previous year. Vaccinations performed in Municipal areas numbered 39,198 of which 30,604 were primary and 8,594 revaccinations, as against 40,803 vaccinations comprising 20,649 primary and 20,154 revaccinations in the preceding year. By far the largest number of revaccinations (7,109) was in the Kolar Gold Fields. Medical subordinates performed 3,002 vaccinations in dispensaries. Of these, 2,834 were primary and 168 were revaccinations. The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population in the State was 16·48 against 26·73 in the previous year. On the recorded birth-rate, 28·95 per cent of the children under one year of age were protected by vaccination as against 36·39 per cent in the year 1925.

14. The total cost of the department exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 49,221 against Rs. 48,496 in 1925. The average cost of each case of vaccination, exclusive of the charge of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 0-5-9·5 and the cost for each successful vaccination was Rs. 0-9-4·6 as compared with Rs. 0-4-7·9 and Rs. 0-5-10·9 respectively in 1925. Special attention was as usual paid to vaccination in areas inhabited by the Adidravidas and Adikarnatakas. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected and checked the work of vaccinators in 61 towns and 51 villages as against 78 towns and 75 villages in the previous year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

15. Two hundred and seventy seven calves were vaccinated during the year, of which 252 proved satisfactory. The pulp yielded was 24,902 grains (including 2,935 grains reserved for stock) sufficient for 249,020 cases against 29,873 grains sufficient for 298,730 cases in the year 1925. The quantity of lanoline vaccine issued from the Institute during the year was 195,891 units (including 43,451 sent outside the State) as against 228,679 units (including 42,305 units to out-stations) in the previous year. The income of the Institute from all sources was Rs. 17,794 against Rs. 20,947 in 1925 and the expenditure Rs. 11,281 as against Rs. 13,008 in the previous year. Twenty two candidates for the appointment of vaccinators, 11 pupil compounders and 6 sanitary inspectors were trained in the technique of vaccination. Demonstrations in vaccination were as usual made for the final year students of the L. M. P. section of the Medical College.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1926.)

16. There were 202 Medical Institutions working in the State at the commencement of the year 1926. Ten new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of institutions working at the close of the year to 212. Of these, 18 were State Public Institutions, 9 State Non-Public, 158 Local and Municipal Funds, six Private aided, four Private non-aided and seven Railway Institutions.

17. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 2,610,219 against 2,389,635 in 1925. Of these, 2,438,907 were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries, 122,961 in the State Non-Public and Railway Dispensaries and 48,351 in the private non-aided dispensaries. The daily average number of out-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided dispensaries was 14,264·95 as against 11,962·97 in the previous year.

18. The number of beds available for in-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided institutions was 672 for men and 752 for

women. In the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries there were 67 beds for men and 13 for women and the private non-aided dispensaries had 118 beds for men and 80 for women. The total number of in-door patients treated during the year in all the hospitals was 29,864. Of these, 23,667 (10,371 men, 10,354 women and 2,942 children) were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries of the State, 822 in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries and 5,375 in the Private non-aided institutions.

19. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided institutions was 58,201 against 51,007 in the previous year. The number of operations performed on these patients was 59,133 against 51,351 in the year 1925. Of the 58,272 surgical cases (including 71 from the previous year) 52,503 were cured, 4,843 were relieved, 653 were discharged otherwise and 124 died, leaving 149 under treatment at the close of the year. The number of operations performed in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries during the year was 2,917. In the private Non-aided institutions 7,391 operations were performed as against 6,358 in the preceding year. On the whole, 69,441 operations were performed in all the institutions inthe State and the deaths in surgical cases were 126.

20. The total number of patients treated during the year in the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions was 573,348 against 714,077 in the previous year.

21. The largest number of out-patients treated was as usual under "Malaria;" the other diseases in the order of greatest prevalence were "Diseases of the Eye," "Other diseases of the skin," "Injuries" and "Pyrexia of uncertain origin" and "Ulcers".

X-Ray.

22. In the X-Ray departments of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, 1,974 cases (1,812 in Bangalore and 162 in Mysore) were treated, 409 radiographs (310 in Bangalore and 99 in Mysore) were taken and 1,219 (1,055 in Bangalore and 164 in Mysore) screen examinations were made against 932 cases, 252 radiographs and 843 screen examinations in the year 1925. The increase of X-Ray work in the two hospitals was due to the addition of an up-to-date X-Ray apparatus in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the increasing popularity of both the Institutions.

23. The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 176 against 165 in the previous year and the number of cases attended to by them was 12,780 against 12,288 in the year 1925, giving an average of 72 cases per midwife per annum against 75 in the previous year. There were 64 twins born during the year.

24. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 2,944 against 2,089 in the previous year.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

25. As in the preceding year there were three hospitals for Maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in the three hospitals during the year was 3,825 (1,670 in Bangalore, 1,211 in Mysore and 944 in Robertsonpet) as against 3,934 in the previous year. The number of deaths among in-patients was 76 (32 in Bangalore, 28 in Mysore and 16 in Robertsonpet) against 54 in the year previous. The total number of out-patients treated in the three hospitals was 48,775 (13,414 in Bangalore, 14,258 in Mysore and 21,103 in Robertsonpet) against 46,204 in the year 1925. This gives a daily average attendance of 304·73 (82·81 in Bangalore, 115·31 in Mysore and 106·61 in Robertsonpet) patients against 312·03 in the preceding year. The total number of operations performed in these hospitals was 315 (133 in Bangalore, 121 in Mysore and 61 in Robertsonpet); of these, 92·48 per cent, 88·43 per cent and 93·44 per cent were successful at Bangalore, Mysore and Robertsonpet respectively. The total expenditure on the three hospitals was Rs. 86,641 (Rs. 36,055 in Bangalore, Rs. 30,791 in Mysore and Rs 19,795 in Robertsonpet) against Rs. 83,144 in the

preceding year. There were 28 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 26 pupils were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 54. Of these, 19 passed out, two resigned, two absconded, one was dismissed, leaving 30 under training at the close of the year.

For eye diseases.

26. Besides the Minto Ophthalmic hospital, Bangalore, the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, treated eye cases. The number of in-patients treated in the two institutions was 2,616 (2,307 in Bangalore and 309 in Mysore) against 2,615 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated was 34,700 (22,774 in Bangalore and 11,926 in Mysore) against 29,111 in the previous year. During the year under report 3,973 (3,700 at Bangalore and 273 at Mysore) operations were performed on the Eye, of which 1,562 at Bangalore and 251 at Mysore were cured. The expenditure on the Minto Opthalmic Hospital during the year was Rs. 56,889 against Rs. 51,803 in the preceding year.

For Leprosy.

27. The Leper Asylum in Bangalore had at the beginning of the year 27 inmates (17 males, eight females and one boy and one girl) and 68 inmates (60 males, six females and two boys) were admitted during the year, bringing the total number to 95. Of these, 50 were discharged and seven died, leaving 38 (27 males, nine females, one boy and one girl) under treatment at the close of the year. There were 11 lepers of the Civil and Military Station at the beginning of the year and 12 (five males, four females, two boys and one girl) were admitted during the year, making a total of 23. Of these, ten were discharged and two died, leaving 11 lepers at the close of the year. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 7,562 (including Rs. 2,309 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station) as against Rs. 7,917 in the previous year. The average cost per head per diem was Rs. 0-10-5 against Rs. 0-10-6 in the year 1925.

For epidemic diseases.

28. There were three hospitals for Epidemic diseases in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields respectively. The last one was under the management of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Bangalore was 195 of whom 82 were cured, 17 relieved, 45 discharged otherwise and 51 died, giving a percentage of 26·15 deaths to the total admission. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Mysore was 216, of whom 69 were cured, 52 relieved, 27 discharged otherwise and 68 died, giving a percentage of 31·48 deaths. The hospital at the Kolar Gold Fields afforded medical aid in 24 cases of which 21 were cured and three died, giving a percentage of 12·50 deaths. The total expenditure on the institutions was Rs. 14,368 in Bangalore, Rs. 4,243 at the Kolar Gold Fields and Rs. 12,118 in Mysore.

For tuberculosis.

29. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore treated 113 in-patients during the year as against 124 in the preceding year. Of these, 32 were cured, 57 relieved, 16 discharged and eight died. The daily average number of in-patients works at 28·07 against 27·21 in the year 1925. The out-patients numbered 1,401 against 1,400 in the previous year. The average daily number of out-patients was 10·69 against 9·35 in the year 1925. The expenditure on the Sanatorium was Rs. 26,721.

For lunatics.

30. The Lunatic Asylum which, under Government Order No. 4016-36—Med. 49-25-65, dated 16th October 1926, is to be called *Mental Hospital* had at the beginning of the year 156 inmates. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 128, and brought the total number treated to 284 as against 267 in the preceding year. Of these, 95 were discharged (38 cured, 38 improved, three not improved and 14 otherwise) and 32 died, thus leaving 159 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 154·27 against 161·07 in the previous year and, compared with the admissions, the recoveries and deaths amounted to 29·69 per cent and 25·00 per cent against 53·98 per cent and 24·78 per cent respectively in the previous year. The inmates included 57 paying patients, of whom 32 were discharged, leaving 25 at the close of the year. Sixty two lunatics of the Civil and Military Station were also treated during the year. Of these, 16 were discharged and four died, leaving 42 at the close of the year under report. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 8,038 against Rs. 9,621 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics was 18 (including 15 of the previous year), of whom three were discharged, leaving 15 at the end of the year. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,813 against Rs. 53,757 in the previous year.

31. The total expenditure on the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 11,13,910 (against Rs. 10,08,372 in the previous year), of which a sum of Rs. 8,71,090 represents the State grant, Rs. 2,05,858 was contributed by District and Municipal funds and Rs. 37,453 was met from miscellaneous sources, consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients liable to pay for treatment in the institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 6,71,338 was spent on salaries, Rs. 1,47,085 on medicines, Rs. 2,45,896 on diet and other items and the rest on buildings, repairs and investments. Finance.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

32. One hundred and seventy four articles were received for chemical analysis chiefly from Government Departments and a few from private persons, against 103 articles during the year 1925. Ninety of these were samples of water, of which 66 were found fit for drinking purposes.

33. Including 484 from the Veterinary Department, 4,275 samples were received for bacteriological examination during the year against 3,440 samples in the year 1925. Of these, 2,714 were samples of blood, 191 of discharges and evacuations, 550 of calf vaccine and 337 of water. Tests for the presence of cholera vibrio were conducted on 334 samples of water and the results were negative in all cases. Three hundred and thirty four samples of water examined contained almost invariably the lactose fermenters in quantities of 5 c.c. Quantitative examinations of 334 samples of water were made to find out the total number of bacteria in one c.c. as a test of the efficiency of the filters. The results tended to show that the filters were on the whole efficient.

34. One hundred and ninety eight cases with 569 articles were received for toxicological examination during the year as against 138 cases with 401 articles in 1925. The bulk of the work in this section related as usual to the examination of 59 cases of suspected human poisoning with 207 articles and 55 cases of blood stains with 130 articles. Oleander was detected in one case of abortion and arsenic was not detected in any case of alleged cattle poisoning.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University.

Important measures.

1. The Mysore University Regulation, V of 1916, was amended by Regulation III of 1927 providing for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges by the University from 1st July 1928 in Bangalore and Mysore and such other places as the University Council may deem necessary. Government accordingly sanctioned the starting of Intermediate Colleges in four centres, *viz.*, Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga. Provision has been made for men for both arts and science at Mysore and Bangalore and only arts at Tumkur and Shimoga and for women for arts at Mysore and for both arts and science at Bangalore. In pursuance of this scheme of expansion, the Entrance Classes in the Collegiate High Schools have been recognised as Junior Intermediate classes and arrangements made for imparting instruction according to the new syllabuses, preliminary to starting these Intermediate Colleges separately later on. These Colleges will replace the present Entrance Classes in the Collegiate High Schools and the First year B.A. classes in the Arts Colleges. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to implement the Intermediate scheme. Estimates for separate buildings for the Intermediate Colleges at Mysore and Shimoga, amounting to Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 17,000 respectively, have been sanctioned and the buildings are under construction. Arrangements have also been made for the Government Collegiate High School at Bangalore being handed over to the University for the Intermediate College at Bangalore, the High School Classes being shifted to separate buildings.

Senate, Council, etc.

2. Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, Kt., M.A., PH.D., D.S.C., continued as Vice Chancellor. The University Council was reconstituted during the year and held 17 meetings as against 14 in the previous year. The Senate met 7 times during the year, and 12 ordinances were amended. The courses of study and schemes of examination for the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees in Mathematics as recommended by the Senate were sanctioned by Government and arrangements were made accordingly for starting these courses as well as the Culture History course and the course for M.A. in Kannada with effect from 1st July 1927. The third M.B.B.S. class was opened in the Medical College during the year.

Lectures, Publications and Research.

3. A course of five University Readership lectures was delivered by Praktnavimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., in Mysore and Bangalore on "The History of the Kannada Language." There were 9 courses of extension lectures of which two were delivered in kannada. In addition to the above, there were a series of popular lectures by the members of the University Colleges as also a course of 5 special lectures on the Philosophy of the Upanishads. The University Magazine was published as usual. The first volume of the University Hand book in Kannada consisting of parts I to III was ready for publication and the second volume comprising parts IV and V was in the press. The former has since been published. The 1st number of volume 1 of the half yearly Journal of the departments of Arts and Sciences, referred to in the preceding year's report, was published. The University sanctioned a sub-vention of Rs. 500 to Praktanavimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M A., retired Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore for his book "Karnataka Kavi Charite, Vol. III." The professors of the University also carried on researches in the various departments.

Instruction and Examinations.

4. The total number of students on the rolls of the colleges was 1,749 against 1,323 in the previous year. Of these, 682 were in the Maharaja's college, 634 in the Central college, 255 in the Engineering college, 167 in the Medical college and 11 in the Maharani's college. There were 1,089 students in the Entrance classes (corresponding to the junior intermediate class in other Indian Universities), and they are not included in the total strength of 1,749 mentioned

above. The following were the results of the several university examinations held during 1926-27 :—

	Examinations	Number examined	Number passed		Examinations	Number examined	Number passed
1	M.A. degree	23	15	14	L.M.P. III	29	18
2	B.A. degree Part I	439	200	15	Do Final	39	28
3	Do Part II ...	374	201	16	First Year certificate ...	119	38
4	B.Sc. degree Part I (Eng.) ...	85	62	17	Entrance	1,568	476
5	Do Optional ...	75	56	18	Intermediate Examination in Engineering.	69	51
6	B.Com. degree Part II ...	1	...				
7	B.E. degree	66	36				
8	B.T. degree	68	28		*Girl students passed in various examinations.*		
9	First M.B.B.S., Part I ...	20	13				
10	Do Part II ..	17	10				
11	Second M.B.B.S.	14	11	1	B.A., both parts	1	1
12	L.M.P. I	26	18	2	B.Sc.	2	1
13	Do II	31	15	3	First M.B.B.S., Part I ...	2	1

One of the students that passed the Entrance Examination from the Maharani's College earned the unique distinction of being first in first class.

5. The following endowments amounting to Rs. 13,990 were accepted during the year :— Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

		Rs.
(1)	Mr. Padakashti Munegowda	1,000
(2)	„ B. K. Garudachar	2,000
(3)	„ B. L. Narasimhaiya	1,900*
(4)	„ B. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar	5,000
(5)	„ Sankarappanavara Sivappa	4,000

A further sum of Rs. 300 was received during the year from Dharmapravitha Mr. B. V. Krishniengar towards the Medical Faculty Fund.

6. The total number of endowments accepted up to end of June 1927 was 55 of the total value of Rs. 2,69,084. In addition to the usual medals and scholarships awarded from endowment funds, 118 general scholarships, 77 backward class scholarships, 9 military scholarships, 2 depressed class scholarships and 23 scholarships in cases of real hardship were awarded during the year. Besides the above, scholarships were granted to 5 students to study for the M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta University; as well as to two students of the Mysore University who passed the M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta University in the 1st class. Five students were granted post graduate studentships and research scholarships during the year.

7. The total number of boarders in the 4 hostels of the University was 279 (including 5 in the women's hostel) as against 262 (including 5 in the women's hostel) in the preceding year. The University Lodge at Mysore accommodated 33 boarders, and 16 other students had also their meals at the institution. The University Union arranged for 20 debates on important subjects and lectures were also given on various subjects. Sir P. C. Ray addressed the Union in November 1926 and the Baroda University Commissioners visited the Union in December 1926 and expressed their warm appreciation. The Union Magazine passed through a successful year and received a number of interesting contributions. Physical exercises received adequate attention in all the colleges. The total strength of the Rover Scout Troop of the Central College was over 60 including six members of the College staff. A batch of about 30 rovers underwent training in musketry. A special certificate was awarded to the Corps by the Boy Scout head-quarters for valuable services rendered at the big fire on the Exhibition grounds during the Christmas of 1926. The strength of the Rover Scout Troop of the Maharaja's College was about 100 including 6 members of the College staff; 12 Rovers were trained in musketry. The first and final year students of the University were inspected by the Medical officers appointed for the purpose and their reports were under consideration at the close of the year. Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

8. The University Library had an accession of 1,374 volumes during the year bringing the total to 16,014 volumes. The Library received 31 publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in addition to the 173 publications obtained in previous years. Libraries.

*To be paid in monthly instalments.

The number of printed books and manuscripts purchased for the Oriental Library was 589 and 88 respectively bringing the total to 12,685 printed books and 10,167 manuscripts. The number of books and manuscripts consulted in the Library by visitors was 7,562; 1,963 printed books and 94 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. Five hundred and ninety nine volumes were presented to various public institutions, pandits and distinguished scholars both within and outside India. The Libraries attached to the University colleges had an addition of 1,697 volumes during the year, bringing the aggregate number of volumes in all the Colleges to 31,775 at the close of the year. The poor students sections of the Libraries in the Maharaja's and Central Colleges were as usual fully availed of by the students.

Finance

9. As per provisional figures, the income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,13,245 (inclusive of a Government grant of Rs. 8,75,000) against Rs. 9,33,203 (including a Government grant of Rs. 7,25,600) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the University was Rs. 10,20,788 against Rs. 9,87,296 (final figure) in the preceding year.

General.

10. The Ninth Convocation of the University to confer degrees was held on the 27th November 1926 when His Highness the Chancellor presided. At this convocation, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred by His Highness the Chancellor on Munir-Ul-Talim Mr. H. J. Bhabha, C.I.E. Sir P. C. Ray, Kt, C.I.E., D.Sc., P.H.D., F.C.S., addressed the graduates. Two special convocations of the University for conferring degrees on the candidates were held in the months of September 1926 and April 1927. The Bombay University recognised the B.Sc. Degree examination of the Mysore University as equivalent to the B.Sc. examination of the Bombay University for the purposes of admission to the M.Sc. examination. The College of Engineering, Bangalore, was added to the list of Engineering Colleges and Technical Institutions recognised by Government under Rule 141 (*b*) of the Bombay Boiler Rules 1924, published in Government Notification No. 1325, dated the 5th July 1926. The services of Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law., Principal of the Maharaja's College were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as a member of the Second Tariff Board from 1st July 1926.

(ii) Education.

11. The most important items of educational activity and administrative reform during 1926-27 were as follows:—

(1) A Conference of selected Inspecting Officers to consider the problems relating to Primary and Middle School Education.
(2) Opening of a High School at Maddagiri in the Tumkur district.
(3) Taking over of the Management of the Marimallappa's High School at Mysore by Government.
(4) Institution of a vacation training class for Lower Secondary trained teachers to serve as a sort of refresher course
(5) The holding of a Vacation Training Class in Elementary Science for Science Teachers.
(6) The revision of the curricula of Adikarnataka Primary Schools providing for both general and vocational instruction.
(7) Transfer of execution of building works hitherto done by the Department to the Public Works Department.
(8) Appointments of a Practical Instruction Superintendent and an Agricultural Inspector, and Special Officers to revise the Educational Manuals and to suggest simplification in office procedure.
(9) Decentralisation of certain powers to the Inspector-General of Education in order to minimise delay and unnecessary correspondence
(10) Fixing the minimum pay of Head Masters of High Schools and District Inspectors of Education at Rs. 200 per mensem
(11) Fixing the initial pay of Lady Graduates to be entertained in the Department
(12) Continuance of the exemption already granted to Depressed Classes students from the payment of admission, examination and other fees for the several local examinations.

General Statistics.

12. The number of educational institutions and the number of pupils on the roll (including those under the University) as compared with the previous year are given in Appendix XXV. The statistics of strength and attendance for the year 1926-27 given in this section are as on 31st March 1927.

The total number of institutions both public and private on 31st March 1927 was 8,212 with a strength of 319,517 as against 8,066 with a strength of 315,989 on 30th June 1926. The number of public institutions was 7,090 with 301,506 scholars as against 6,893 with 297,410 scholars during the previous year. Of the total number of institutions, 4,901 with 226,562 pupils were Government, 86 with 10,118 pupils were Municipal, 2,100 with 64,584 pupils were aided and 1,125 with a strength of 18,253 pupils were unaided institutions. The above figures show that during the year under report there has been a slight increase in the number of both institutions and scholars by 146 and 3,528 respectively.

13. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total of population of school-going age (taken at 15% of the total population according to the census of 1921) was 36·35 as against 35·95 in 1925-26, that of boys alone to the total male population of school-going age was 57·71 as against 56·82 and that of girls alone to the total female population of school-going age was 14·16 as against 14·27 in the previous year. On an average, there was one institution for every 3·59 square miles of area and for 714 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·75 of the population of school-going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the population was 1 in 18·3 as against 1 in 18·5 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·65 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·12 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·45. The percentage of scholars in different grades of education to the total number of scholars is as follows:—

Grades of Schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
Colleges	·30	·08
High Schools—English	2·78	·41
Do Kannada	·09	·04
Middle Schools and Incomplete Middle Schools ...	10·04	3·51
Primary Schools	86·29	95·96
Total ..	100	100

The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions was 286,856 as against 279,791 in 1925-26 and the average daily attendance was 215,771 as against 210,813 or 75·22 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 75·35 per cent in the previous year.

Collegiate Education. English.

14. As in the previous year, there were nine Collegiate High Schools (English) maintaining the University Entrance Classes. Of these, 5 were Government Schools and 4 aided. Of the 5 Government Schools, one, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was for girls. The strength of the University Entrance Classes in all institutions on 31st March 1927 was 1,160. Besides the above, there was a University Entrance Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

Oriental

15. There were 4 Colleges for the study of Oriental Languages of which three were Sanskrit Colleges and the fourth a Training College at Mysore, in which in addition to the training of teachers, classes were held for Pandits and Moulvis giving instruction of the College grade and preparing candidates for the Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations. Of the three Sanskrit Colleges, 2 were Government institutions and one an aided institution under the Muzrai Department. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, continued to be under the control of the Palace; and the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, under the control of the Education Department. Though the majority of the pupils in the Bangalore College, which has been thrown open to all communities are still Brahmins, the number of pupils of other communities has considerably increased, the figures for *this and the* previous year being 33 and 9 respectively. Of the former, 26 are Lingayets, 3 are Devangas, 2 are Nayaks, one is a Mahratta and one a Gosai. The total number of students in all the 3 Sanskrit Colleges was 307 and that in the Training College, Mysore, 16 (9 in the Pandits' classes and 7 in the Moulvis' classes).

Secondary Education, High Schools.

16. The number of High Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23. The practising High School attached to the Training College, Mysore, was abolished and a new High School at Maddagiri was opened. Of the High Schools, 16 were Government and 7 aided. Additional hands were sanctioned to the High Schools at Tiptur, Tirthahalli and Nanjangud on account of the increase

in strength and the opening of new sections. The aided Marimallappa's High School at Mysore has been taken over under Government management. The average daily attendance in the High Schools during the year was 6,297. Upper Secondary classes in Kannada were maintained in the Training College, Mysore, and in the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. The number of students in these classes was 225, of whom 42 were Mahomedans and 9 belonged to the Depressed Classes. The number of Teachers of Government Schools deputed to undergo the Upper Secondary course was 34.

Middle Schools.

17. The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 215 in 1925-26 to 235 in 1926-27 while their strength slightly fell from 22,047 to 20,944. Of the Middle Schools, 210 were Government schools, 23 were aided and 2 were un-aided. Classified by languages, 21 were Urdu Schools, 4 Tamil and 210 Kannada Schools Four of the Middle Schools were for pupils of the depressed classes. The question of improving the staff of Middle Schools and the efficiency of these institutions is still engaging the attention of the Department. There were 289 Incomplete Middle Schools on 31st March 1927, with a strength of 4,904 as against 310 with a strength of 6,498 in the previous year. Of these, 284 were Government and 5 aided schools. Forty-eight of these schools were Urdu schools, 2 were Tamil schools and the rest Kannada schools. As these schools do not fit into the general educational scheme, the question of abolishing this class of schools by replacing them by either full type Middle Schools or Primary Schools is under examination. The number of practical Instruction classes in certain vocational subjects, like tailoring, carpentry, metal work, agriculture, lacquer work, smithy, weaving, shoe and mat making introduced under the revised Lower Secondary Examination scheme has increased from 37 to 56. Of these classes, 35 were maintained from State funds, and 2 from Cess funds. Eight of these classes were in Girls' Schools.

Primary Education.

18. During the year under report, there were 5,658 Primary Schools for boys with a strength of 224,372 against 5,462 schools with a strength of 216,109 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 196 schools and 8,263 pupils. Of the total number of schools, 3,703 were Government schools, 64 Municipal and 1,891 aided schools. Of the 3703 Government schools, 3,275 were Kannada schools, 2 were Telugu schools, 1 was a Mahratta school and 425 were Urdu schools. Out of the Kannada schools, 491 were for pupils of the Depressed Classes. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school going age was 45·29 as against 43·57 in the previous year. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction in primary schools, 926 were in the Vernacular Lower Secondary class, 17,827 in the 4th year class, 27,736 in the 3rd year class, 39,172 in the second year class and 138,711 in the first year class. In order to consider certain problems relating mainly to Primary and Middle School Education, a conference of certain selected Inspecting Officers was held in his office during September 1926 by the Inspector-General of Education (now Director of Public Instruction) and action is being taken on the resolutions passed at the Conference. During the year under report, Government were pleased to sanction a scheme of Visual Instruction. According to this, a magic lantern with suitable slides will be supplied to each High School, a Science Assistant of the school being placed in charge of it. These assistants are required to make use of the lanterns for the purpose of Visual Instruction to the children of the various schools-High, Middle and Primary—in their own centres and for the purpose of adult education and lectures to the public. The lanterns and slides are to be made available to district boards and other local bodies also for use in moffusil places on occasions of fairs, festivities, etc.

Special Instruction, Training Schools.

19. There were 10 Training institutions (9 Government and 1 aided). Of these, 7 were for the training of school masters and 3 for the training of school mistresses. The total number on the rolls of all the institutions at the close of the year under report was 705 against 729 in the previous year. All the training institutions have hostels attached to them.

Industrial Schools and Engineering Schools.

20. There were 17 Industrial Schools for men with a strength of 1,120 under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department, and 2 for girls with a strength of 83 students under the Education Department. The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 236 against 222 in the previous year. Of these, 123 were Brahmins, 13 Kshatriyas, 2 Vaisyas, 12 Anglo-Indians, 5

Lingayets, 5 Vokkaligars, 1 a Jain, 21 Christians, 6 Mahomedans and 48 other Hindus.

Commercial Schools.

21. As in the previous year, there were 4 Commercial schools in the State of which 2 were Government institutions (1 at Bangalore and the other at Mysore) and 2 aided schools similarly distributed. These Commercial schools had 424 individual students on 31st March 1927.

Education of the Defectives.

22. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind at Mysore had on 31st March 1927, a strength of 76 pupils including 7 from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Forty-four pupils were in the Blind section, 30 in the Deaf section and 2 in the Normal class. The blind were taught according to the syllabuses of ordinary schools. Vocational Instruction for the blind was given in music-both vocal and instrumental. The deaf pupils were also given vocational training in rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. There were 53 boarders in the hostel attached to the school on 31st March 1927 and the average cost per head per month was Rs. 9-4-0 including the cost of establishment. The institution has been since taken under Government management.

Sanskrit Education.

23. Exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges already mentioned, there were 51 Sanskrit Patasalas with a strength of 1,607 on 31st March 1927 as against 49 with a strength of 1,609 on 30th June 1926. Of these, 1,184 were Brahmin boys, 119 were Brahmin girls, 122 were Lingayet boys, 1 was a Lingayet girl, 61 Vokkaligar boys, 8 were Vokkaligar girls, 39 were Vaisya-boys, 1 was a Vaisya girl, 21 were Jain boys, 14 Jain girls, 3 were Kshatriya boys, 2 were Kshatriya girls, 1 was a Mahomedan boy and 31 were pupils of other communities, thus making a total of 1,459 boys and 148 girls. Besides these, there were 3,257 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number, reading Sanskrit in all schools, to 5,187 as against 4934 in the previous year.

Results of Public Examinations.

24. The results of the University Entrance Examination are given in the previous section relating to the University. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were as given below:—

Institutions	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E. C. and P. S.	Number of E.P.S.	Percentage of passes E. P. S.
1. Government Institutions ...	1,198	1,185	546	804	68
2. Aided Institutions	738	732	252	428	59
3. Private Study	416	394	117	182	46

N.B.—(The figures given under column 5 *viz.*, number of E. P. S. include those given under column 4 *viz.*, number of E. C. & P. S. as the latter have been declared as such by the Mysore University this year out of the former).

Of the 1,414 students that were declared eligible for the Public Service, 925 were Brahmins, 83 Mahomedans, 49 were Christians, 14 were Jains and 343 were other Hindus. Of the High Schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1927, the performances of the Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, were excellent, the percentage of passes reached by them being cent per cent. Thirteen other schools also did well with percentage of passes varying between 64 and 86, while 9 schools secured less than the State average of passes, *viz.*, 62 per cent.

25. The results of the other examinations are tabulated below :—

Name of Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	181	73	40·3
English Lower Secondary Examination ...	5,482	2,225	40·6
Vernacular do ...	3,251	1,103	33·9
Graduates Training-Final only	6	3 full 1 Theory only	50·0
Preliminary and Final	42	33	79·0
Under Graduates' Training-Final only ...	59	43	73·0
do Preliminary and Final ...	61	20 Full 7 Theory only	33·0
Upper Secondary Training-Final only ...	68	52	76·5
do Preliminary and Final ...	78	37 Full 15 Theory only	47·4
Lower Secondary Training-Final only ...	785	537	68·4
do Preliminary and Final ...	633	170 Full 93 Theory only	26·8

Name of Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes
Technical Board—			
Electric-Lower	23	19	82·6
do Higher	25	18 plus 1 declared to have passed in Lower Grade.	72·0
Mechanical-Lower	12	9	75·0
do Higher	10	7 plus 1 declared to have passed in Lower grade.	70·0
Civil Engineering	14	10	71·4
Sanskrit Board Examination	8	4	50·0
Commercial Examinations	501	242	48·0

The results of the various examinations show some improvement except the English Lower Secondary, in which the percentage of passes has fallen trom 44·2 to 40·6. The Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Lower Secondary Failure Committee and necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Women's Education.

26. The number of Girls' schools stood at 788 as during the previous year, while their strength fell from 38,660 to 37,764. Besides these, there were 23,629 girls reading in boys' schools and private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 61,043 against 61,539 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 656 were Government institutions, 109 were aided, 22 Municipal and I was un-aided. Out of 788 institutions for girls, 1 was a College, 5 were English High schools, 1 was a Kannada High school, 22 were Middle schools, 49 were Incomplete Middle schools, 705 were Primary schools, 3 were Training schools for Mistresses and 2 were Industrial schools for women. The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examination of 1927 and the number that passed in each :—

No.	Examinations	No. Examined	Number passed					
			Europeans	Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Others	Total
1	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	14		...	..	3	..	3 Full Examination.
		...	..	1	..	5	..	6 Group.
2	Teachers Certificate Examinations—							
	Secondary Grade—							
	(*a*) Full Examinations ...	4	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Theory Only ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	(*b*) Practical Only. ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	Upper Secondary Grade—							
	(*a*) Full Examination ...	3	..	..	..	1	...	1
	Theory Only ...	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	(*b*) Final Only ...	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4	Lower Secondary Training Grade (New Rules).							
	(*a*) Full Examination ...	52	..	8	4	5	..	17
	Theory Only ...	...	..	3 group	3	5	..	8
					2 group	1 group	..	6 Group passes.
	(*b*) Final Examinations ...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
5	Lower Secondary Training Grade (Old Rules).							
	(*a*) Full Examination ...	3	..	..	..	..	...	..
	Theory Only ...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
	(*b*) Final Only ...	39	..	20	3	9	..	32
6	English Lower Secondary ...	202	..	32	1	52	11	106
7	Vernacular do ..	387	..	7	91	49	21	168
8	Pandits' Examination ...	2	..	..	...	..	...	..
9	Special Sewing ...	3	..	2 Full	..	..	..	2 Full Examination.
10	S. S. L. C.	67	..	24	..	22	..	46

The total expenditure on Women's education including University Education during the year was Rs. 6,60,749.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

27. During the year under report, there were 4 schools for Europeans and Eurasians. They were all aided institutions and some of them admitted pupils of other communities also. The total strength of these schools was 592 as against 548 in the previous year. Of these, 242 were boys and 350 were girls. Classified according to race or caste, there were 499 Europeans or Eurasians, 38 Hindus, 17 Mahomedans, 26 Indian Christians, 12 Parsis and others. In addition to the pupils in these schools, there were 48 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 547 against 522 in the previous year.

Education of Mahomedans.

28. The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met once during the year under report, and several important questions in connection with the education of Mahomedans were discussed. The total number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls, was 939 with a strength of 36,560 as against 943 with a strength of 36,504 in the previous year. For boys, there was one Vernacular High School attached to the Training College with a strength of 42; 21 Middle Schools with a strength of 1,214, 48 Incomplete Middle Schools with a strength of 584 and 660 Primary Schools with a strength of 25,751. For girls, there were 2 Middle Schools with a strength of 54; 18 Incomplete Middle Schools with a strength of 220; 188 Primary Schools with a strength of 8,665 and 1 Training School with a strength of 30. Besides these, there were 7,262 Mahomedan pupils in other general schools making a total of 43,658 Mahomedan pupils (31,160 boys and 12,498 girls), under instruction in all the schools. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 61 were in College Classes, 537 in High Schools, 1,763 in Middle Schools, 937 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 39,522 in Primary Schools, 286 in Technical Schools, and 552 in Village Indigenous Schools. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils (both boys and girls) to the Mahomedan population of school going age was 92·28. In the S. S. L. C. Examination, 83 Mahomedans passed out of 161. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 17 Mahomedans passed out of 38 and in the Training Examinations, 36 boys and 10 girls passed out of 63 boys and 23 girls. In the English Lower Secondary Examination, 126 boys and 1 girl passed out of 382 boys and 5 girls, and in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination, 138 boys and 89 girls passed out of 369 boys and 184 girls. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 4,09,615.

Education of Depressed Classes.

29. There were 632 schools in all for the education of the children of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 17,707 against 605 schools with 16,575 pupils in the previous year. Of the total strength, 2,729 were girls as against 2,567 in the previous year. Of these schools, 504 were Government, 119 were aided, 8 were Municipal Schools, and 1 was a Special School. Of the Government schools, 4 were Middle Schools and the rest were Primary Schools. In addition to general education, practical instruction was given in 20 Primary Schools in one or other of the industries, such as weaving, smithy, mat-making and shoe-making. The number of pupils of Depressed Classes reading in general schools rose from 4,536 to 4,637 during the year. The strength of the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, on 31 March 1927 was 216 as against 228 in the previous year. Sixty one boys sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1927, and 19 passed, 3 being placed in the First Class. The strength of the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur, was 75 as against 70 in the previous year. Sixteen sat for the Lower Secondary Examination and 6 passed. The Adikarnataka Boarding School, Chikmagalur, had 50 students as against 47 in the preceding year. Nine sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 9 for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2 and 5 respectively passed. Industrial training in smithy, carpentry, etc., was given in all the three schools. The Government Free Boarding Home, Bangalore (since styled as Sri Narasimharaja Hostel) started in June 1924 for the benefit of the Adikarnataka pupils of High School classes has grown in popularity, and the number of boarders was 122 on 31st March 1927. Besides the schools for the Depressed Classes, there were 26 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 575; 4 for Hill tribes, 5 for Kunbis and 4 for Woddars, with a strength of 253. Of the Lambani Schools, 24 were Government and 2 were aided institutions.

Village Indigenous Schools.

30. There were 1,122 private or village indigenous schools in the State with a strength of 18,011 as against 1,173 with a strength of 18,579 pupils in the previous year. Most of these schools were of the Primary standard, the languages taught in them being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Four of these were of the Advanced grade teaching Sanskrit. These schools are not under departmental supervision nor do they receive any grant from the Government or any public agency.

Adult Night Schools.

31. On 31st March 1927, there were 523 Adult Schools with a strength of 11,760 pupils as against 534 schools with a strength of 12,135 in the previous year. An experiment in quick literacy in which illiterate adults could be taught reading and writing within the course of about 3 months was conducted with success in the Government Central Jail at Bangalore and at Siddapur in the Banglore taluk. The extension of the scheme to other places is under consideration.

Compulsory Education.

32. The number of compulsory education centres remained the same as in the previous year, *viz*,, 240. There is a large demand for the extension of the scheme to other centres. Orders have recently been issued to the effect that there is no need for the extension of the scheme to other centres and that attention may be confined to the improvement of existing schools for providing accommodation and improving the quality of teaching in the schools and that in all compulsory centres, the local bodies should be asked to contribute their share of expenditure in working the existing scheme. The scheme as working at present was discussed at the Inspecting Officers' Conference and it was decided that all District Inspectors should include the enforcement of compulsory education rules in all areas brought under the Regulation as one of their objectives during the year.

Hostels.

33. There were 78 hostels in the State (including those of the University) during the year with a strength of 2,606 against 72 hostels with 2,505 boarders in 1925-26 including those of the University. Of these hostels, 24 were Government hostels, 44 were aided hostels and 10 were unaided hostels. Of the Government hostels, 3 were attached to Colleges under the University, 7 to High Schools for boys, 1 to the Maharani's High School, Mysore; 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to the District Normal Schools; 4 to the Government Training College, Mysore, and 1 to the Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur. Of the aided and unaided hostels, 1 was for Christians, 1 for Mahrattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 1 for Jains, 8 were for Vokkaligars, 5 for Mahomedans 3 for Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas, 19 for Lingayets, 1 for Kunchatigas, 3 for Brahmins and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. The revised grant-in-aid rules were strictly enforced on the hostels, and the work of the Educational Supervisors was carefully inspected. The efficiency of these institutions was further enhanced by suitably reconstituting the committees of management and appointing boards of visitors to each hostel. The question of replacing the Educational Supervisors by resident wardens is engaging the attention of the Department, though till now it has not been found possible to give effect to the scheme for want of suitable quarters for the warden. Due care is, however, taken to see that provision is made for warden's quarters while sanctioning building grants for new hostels, and the scheme will be brought into operation as accommodation becomes available.

Physical Culture.

34. It is pleasing to note that teachers have been taking an active interest in the sports activities of their schools, and this is having a very good effect both on the teachers and the taught, though the want of adequate play grounds greatly handicaps all such activities. In Primary Schools, physical drill is the only exercise that could be given to the pupils. But in the Middle Schools, besides drill, facilities exist for taking part in team games such as cricket, foot-ball and volley ball. Where the income from sports fees is not sufficient to provide the costly Western games, such as cricket, etc., the boys are encouraged to play Indian games. In High Schools, students take part in drill, scouting, foot-ball, badminton and volley ball. Scout activities are prospering in many of the schools. Two Graduates deputed to undergo physical training in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture at Madras returned after having undergone the course successfully. Orders have been recently passed appointing them as Inspectors of Physical Education, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, to first work in the High Schools, then in the local Middle Schools and later in schools in the moffusils, their duty being to put physical activities in the schools on a sound footing

and to hold classes, during summer for the Drill Instructors already in service. The scheme of Medical Inspection of school children sanctioned as an experimental measure to be tried in Bangalore city progressed satisfactorily in High and Middle Schools and revealed many defects in the health of the children and indicated the need not only for its continuance but also to its extension to other parts of the State. Government have ordered the continuance of the scheme for another year as well as its extension to the Primary Schools in the Bangalore city and to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore. The extension of the scheme to all places where there are Medical Officers available for such work is under consideration. The grant to the Physical Culture Institute at Bangalore run by Professor M. V. Krishna Rao has been fixed at Rs. 175 per mensem and the Institute placed under the management of an influential committee. A grant of Rs. 60 per mensem has recently been sanctioned to the Hercules Gymnasiam run by Professor K. V. Iyer.

Scholarships and Endowments.

35. The total number of scholarships awarded during the year was 3,863 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,56,370 (excluding Rs. 61,200 spent on scholarships by the University). During the year under report, 1,122 Backward Class scholarships of the value of Rs. 66,090 and 1,630 Depressed Class Scholarships of the value of Rs. 37,770 were awarded. Besides these, Rs. 2,000 were spent for the supply of clothing to the pupils of the Depressed Classes and another sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent on scholarships to girls of the Depressed Classes out of the grant of Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was also spent in distributing books and slates free to children of the Depressed Classes in compulsory education centres. As regards freeships 472 students of High School Classes were shown fee concessions on account of their being scholarship holders, or on account of being exempted from payment of fees as belonging to special communities, and 1,221 freeships were, in addition, awarded to non-scholarship holders. In the University Entrance Classes 125 pupils enjoyed fee concessions for the same reasons as given above and 180 were awarded freeships. During the year under report, Government sanctioned the award of two Damodardas Foreign Scholarships for a period of two years, one of which, was awarded to Mr. M. L. Srinivasa Iyengar for the study of Higher Mathematics. Miss. D'Souza, Assistant Mistress, Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was granted study leave to undergo training in Domestic Science and Domestic Economy, in the Household and Social Science Department of the King's College for Women, London. The endowments received up to the end of the year for awards of scholarships and prizes amounted to Rs. 2,94,016 and the amount spent during the year out of the interest realised thereon was Rs. 11,298.

Scout Movement.

36. There has been steady progress in the Scout Movement during the year under report. There are at present 164 scout troops, 18 cub-packs and 16 rover troops with a total membership of 4,600 scouts in 199 troops and packs as against 4,100 scouts in the previous year in 183 troops and packs. Most of these troops are controlled and supervised by local Associations. The most outstanding events of the year were :—

1. A District Scout Rally at Mysore during Dasara organised by the District Council of Mysore and attended by over 250 Scouts from the several centres in the District.
2. The Sri Krishnaraja All India First Aid Trophy Competition held in Bangalore City during the Christmas of 1926 in which Scouts from Madras, Hyderabad and Ceylon took part besides a large number of local teams.
3. Three training Camps for Scout Masters and two for Cub-Masters with a total membership of over 100 trained men.
4. Two training camps for Rovers in Marksmanship, and
5. The deputation of a party of 10 Scouters to the Scouters Wood Badge Camp at Newara, Eliya in Ceylon.

As usual the Scouts have been distinguishing themselves in public service, the most notable instances of the year being (1) the saving of two lives from a watery grave in the Kempambudhi Tank, Bangalore, and (2) service in extinguishing the fire at the Industrial Exhibition of 1926 organised by the District Board of Bangalore.

Inspection.

37. The Inspector-General of Education (at present the Director of Public Instruction) toured for 74 days during the year and inspected 303 institutions, besides attending several meetings and conferences. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools inspected 202 schools and 31 offices. The Inspector of Secondary

and Normal Schools inspected 32 schools and 28 hostels and many aided institutions in his direct charge. The Inspector of Science Education inspected and organised the Science teaching in all High Schools and Training institutions. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected 182 schools and 4 offices while the Deputy Inspectress inspected 137 schools. The District Inspectors of Education inspected or visited 2,279 schools, 41 offices and 19 book depots. The Assistant Inspectresses of Girl's Schools inspected or visited 677 schools. The Assistant Inspectors inspected almost all the schools in their jurisdiction. Officers of the Revenue and other Departments visited 1,737 schools. The Dewan also was pleased to visit many of the schools in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

Finance.

38. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, including that of University Education, *viz.*, Rs. 9,35,447 during the year, amounted to Rs. 60,93,277 or Rs. 19,574 more than that in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 37,89,729 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 6,09,518 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,51,615 on Municipal schools, Rs. 4,50,323 on buildings and furniture, and Rs. 10,92,092 under the head ' General" which included the charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,10,106 or 74·03 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,16,447 or 10·11 per cent was spent on University Education, Rs. 58,793 or ·97 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 77,600 or 1·27 per cent on Training Schools for men and women including Training Colleges, Rs. 5,36,063 or 8·80 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 9,97,846 or 16·05 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 19,94,710 or 32·75 per cent on Primary Education for boys and girls, and Rs. 2,48,647 or 4·08 per cent on Technical Schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercial). Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 60,93,277 a sum of Rs. 49,26,938 or 80·87 per cent was contributed from State funds, Rs. 4,61,113 or 7·56 per cent from Local funds, Rs. 49,565 or ·81 per cent from Municipal funds, Rs. 4,08,266 or 6·70 per cent from fees, and Rs. 2,47,395 or 4·06 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies. Education cess is now levied in all the Districts except Kolar, where also its levy has been recently ordered. The balance of the cess fund on 1st July 1926 was Rs. 6,22,625 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,02,422 bringing the total of the fund at the close of the year to Rs. 11,25,047. The expenditure during the year out of cess funds (including buildings) was Rs. 3,94,765 leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 7,30,282. During the year 173 aided Primary Schools were converted into Government institutions, and 257 new schools were opened in the cess districts out of cess funds. The average cost of education per pupil on the roll of Government institutions was Rs. 16-11-8 per annum. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-8 as against Rs 1-0-7 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-13-5 was met from State funds as against Re. 0-13-0 in the previous year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to Authors.

39. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement to authors may be mentioned the following:—

Books.—Kannada Botany Primer.
Vigada Vikrama Raya.
Jawhir-ul-Aklaq.
English Geethagalu.
Dristi Sastra Vivarane.
The Offering.
Vidyaranya Vijaya.
Kurubara Charitre.
Songs and Rose Leaves.
Aryakirthi.
Kannada Zoology Primer.
Manameya Rahasya Sloka Varthikam.
Scout Literature (Kannada and Urdu).

Journals.—Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Magazine.
The Mythic Society Journal.
Bodhakaseve.
Light to the Blind.
Saraswathi.
Prabudha Karnataka.
Akbari Talim.

Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prize.

40. Under the rules which authorise the utilisation of the income set apart from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular Literature, applications were invited from authors to compete for the literary prize. In response to this, 22 Kannada printed books, and 20 Kannada Manuscripts and 4 Sanskrit printed books, and 3 Sanskrit manuscripts were received. A committee of 6 members was appointed to review the books and the manuscripts, and, on the recommendation of the committee, prizes were awarded as follows:—

Second prize	...	Rs. 200	Mysoredesada Vastu Silpa by Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, B.A.
Special prize	...	Rs. 200	Abraham Lincoln by Mr. Chandrasekhariah, M.A.
Special prize	...	Rs. 300	Mulavidya Nirasa by Mr. Y. Subba Rao.

The first prize of the value of Rs. 500 was not awarded as the committee were of opinion that there was no book of outstanding merit.

(iv) Literature.

41. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 241 (108 books and 133 periodicals) against 197 (72 books and 125 periodicals) in the previous year. Of these, 115 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 112 in English or other European languages, four in Indian classical languages and ten in more than one language. Of these books, eight were on Religion, six on History and Geography, two each on Grammar and Politics, 11 on Education and one was a Lexicon. Fiction was represented by three works, Poetry by nine, Prose by ten, Drama by eight, Philosophy by four, Biography by eight and Language by two, while 34 were of a miscellaneous nature. Copyright was secured in respect of 62 books realising Rs. 124 as against 49 books realising Rs. 98 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

General.

1. Among the important events of the year were the *Shasthavatsara Mahashanti* of the Sri Chamarajeswaraswami at Chamarajanagar conducted on 12th May 1927 and the opening ceremony of the Jumma Masjid, Mysore city, which was graciously performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the 6th of April 1927. His Holiness the Sri Jagad Guru of Sringeri Mutt returned to Mysore in June 1927 after an extended tour in South India. The Dewan inspected almost all important Muzrai Institutions in the course of his provincial tour.

Muzrai Institutions.

2. The total number of Muzrai Institutions in the State was 11,899, comprising 350 major institutions (including mutts, chattrams and rest houses), 1,176 minor institutions and 10,373 village institutions. Of these, 179 (including 17 under Government management) were mathas, 77 were chattrams, 12 rest houses, 11,296 were temples (75 major, 1,115 minor and 10,106 village temples), 41 jain basthis and 294 Mahomedan institutions (seven major, 48 minor and 239 village institutions). The income of all the Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 7,56,139 during the year under report and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,72,674. At the beginning of the year 163 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,10,507-3-3 were pending and during the year 166 estimates amounting to Rs. 91,191-10-11 were newly sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 57,776-0-8 was spent during the year on 119 old works and Rs. 30,434-5-8 were expended on 19 new works. Eighty eight old works estimated at Rs. 67,035-3-6 and 95 new works estimated at Rs. 59,578-13-3 were left at the close of the year. The corpus of the General Muzrai Fund remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 5,19,300 invested in the Government of India pronotes and Mysore Government bonds, yielding an annual income of Rs. 22,845. The budget estimates of income and expenditure sanctioned under the fund during the year provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 19,500 against an income of Rs. 22,900.

Mathas.

3. The Mathas which continued to be managed by Government during the year were :—

(1) Sri Sivaganga Mutt in the Nelamangala taluk,
(2) Sri Sravanabelagola Mutt in the Chennarayapatna taluk,
(3) Sri Hariharpur Mutt in the Koppa taluk,
(4) Sri Sampige Mutt in the Koppa taluk,
(5) Sri Palaharaswami Mutt in the Chikmagalur taluk, and
(6) Sri Avani Mutt in the Mulbagal taluk.

The education of the minor Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Mutt is being looked after by the Managing Committee appointed for the purpose and the Swamigalu is reported to be progressing well in his studies at Sivaganga. The Swamigalu of Tengina Matha at Bhandagadi in Koppa taluk having fallen ill in May 1927, he nominated one Vedamurthi Gopalakrishna, a boy of about 12 years of age, as his successor and this was approved by Government. The education of the boy nominee is being looked after by the present Swamigalu. The selection of a suitable candidate to the vacant Peetha of the Sri Avani Matt in the Kolar district was finally settled in during the year under report and one Vedamurthi Krishna Murthy possessing the required qualifications has been nominated by Government. During the year under report the management of the properties of Sri Bhimanakatte Mutt, situated outside the State in Udupi and Kundapur taluks, was assumed by Government, and under their orders the local agent was allowed to continue to look after their management under the supervision of the Amildar of Tirthahalli. The Sub-Division Officer of Thirthahalli has also been authorised to inspect all the properties of the Matha in the district of South Canara with a view to arrange for their better management.

4. During the year under report Government passed orders directing the abolition of all the chattrams except the undermentioned institutions :— Chattrams and Rest Houses.

INSTITUTION	ANNUAL GRANT.
	Rs.
(1) Chattram on the Himavat Gopalaswami Hill	118
(2) Tirupati Charities	20,000
(3) Benares Chattram	2,883
(4) Barahazar Santarpane at Subrahmanya	3,500

The amount of Government grant released by the abolition of the chattrams is estimated at Rs. 32,000 per annum. Other matters of importance that were passed during the year as affecting chattrams and rest houses are (1) the continuance of the Nehimi allowance of Rs. 45 per annum to a blind servant, attached to the Sri Seebi Narasimhswami temple, of an allowance of Rs. 33 per annum to one Chidambara Sastry of Koratagere, who is blind, and the continuance of free feeding at an annual cost of Rs. 534 at the Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam—all to be met out of the chattram savings fund, (2) the conversion of Rao Bahadur late Mr. P. Krishna Rao's chattram at the French Rocks Railway station into a rest house with a caretaker on Rs. 10 per mensem and (3) the utilisation of Rs. 800 hitherto granted to the chattram at Bangalore for feeding students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala and Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, for purposes of granting scholarships to the students of the said institutions.

5. The income and expenditure of some of the major temples during the year were as follows :— Temples.

	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Sri Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple	5,910	4,674
(2) Sri Narayanaswami and other temples at Melkote ..	25,757	29,559
(3) Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam ...	11,683	13,959
(4) Sri Srinkanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud ..	31,421	39,290
(5) Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajanagar.	30,153	28,437

The scales of income and expenditure of the Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa and certain other institutions were revised during the year and steps were taken to appoint Dharmadarsis for various institutions.

6. Of the Mahomedan institutions in the State, the Gumbuz and the Masjid-i-ala at Seringapatam are the most important, enjoying an annual cash grant of Rs. 12,910-11-9. The income during the year was Rs. 14,239 and the expenditure Rs. 19,432 as against Rs. 14,776 and Rs. 13,487 respectively in the previous year. Government passed orders during the year placing these two institutions under the direct control of the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks. The corpus of the charities instituted by His Highness the late Prince Gulam Mahomed remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,78,000 and the charities were continued to be administered by a committee with the City Magistrate of Mysore as President. The recipients of the charity at the end of the year were 94 Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 19 Brahmins. The Darga on the Bababudan Hills endowed with extensive lands and an annual cash grant of Rs. 1,800 is another important mahomedan institution resorted to by many pilgrims for attending the "Urus" held in the month of April. A loan of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned by Government to meet the cost of urgent repairs necessary for the institution. All other Mahomedan institutions and the jain bastis were working satisfactorily during the year under report. Mahomedan and other Institutions.

7. Fresh grants sanctioned during the year are (1) a monthly grant of Rs. 10 to the Veda Pathasala at Nagamangala, (2) a monthly grant of Rs. 7 from the funds of Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple towards the *paditara* and *nityakatle* charges of Sri Prasanna Visvesvaraswami temple at Mysore, (3) an annual cash grant of Rs. 184-8-0 to Prasanna Nanjundesvaraswami temple, Mysore, in lieu of the inam lands at Naganahalli, which were ordered to be sold, (4) an extent of two acres and eight guntas of land out of Survey No. 30 of the Ganigankoppal village, T.-Narsipur taluk, sanctioned to Mr. Hasige Surappa of Talkad at an upset price for being endowed to Sri Agasthyeswaraswami temple at Tirumakudlu Endowments and *Grants-in-aid*

to supplement the daily feeding in the temple and (5) an area of 24 acres and one gunta of land under Manchapatna Hutchkere tank, Nagamangala taluk, sanctioned to Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote towards the cost of daily feeding in the temple. Other deposits and endowments to the extent of nearly Rs. 24,900 offered by private individuals were accepted during the year. The *grants-in-aid* sanctioned to the Anathalaya at Mysore (Rs. 1 800), the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage (Rs. 1,200), the Friend-in-need Society (Rs. 600), the Veerasaiva Ananthalaya at Mysore (Rs. 600), the Hindu Abalasrama (Rs. 300), the Girdlestone Home for incurables (Rs. 300), the Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha (Rs. 225), and the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote (Rs. 120) were continued during the year under report.

Educational Institutions.

8. The Ayurvedic College at Mysore had 24 students on its roll at the beginning of the year and seven students were admitted to the first year class, making a total of 31 students against 29 in the previous year. Of these, three students discontinued their studies and 20 out of remaining 28 students were scholarship holders. Six final year students were successful in the final Vidvat examination held in June 1927, leaving 22 students on the roll at the close of the year. Out of the 40 students that applied for admission to the Entrance examination for the selection of competent candidates for the year 1927-28, only 14 were able to sit for the examination, out of whom six were successful and a scholarship of Rs. 8 was awarded to the first five students. The Agama classes held in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore had ten students on the roll at the end of the year and the scholarships sanctioned for these classes varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. In the annual examinations eight students were successful. The Sanskrit College at Melkote had 71 students at the end of the year of whom 20 have come from outside the State. Of the 58 candidates who sat for the annual examination 39 were successful, 15 coming out in the first class. During the year under report an additional grant of Rs. 125 per mensem was sanctioned to the institution from the General Muzrai Fund, as also the appointment of two additional teachers. The Library attached to the institution purchased books of the value of Rs. 140 during the year. The Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala at Bangalore had at the end of the year 43 students of whom 30 had come from the mofussil. A scholarship grant of Rs. 60 per mensem and a prize grant of Rs. 90 per annum have been sanctioned out of Muzrai funds for the benefit of these students. A hostel for feeding 12 deserving mofussil students of the Pathasala was opened during the year and is reported to be doing well. Besides the above, Veda Pathasalas at Dodballapur, Hosur (in the Goribidnur taluk), Pavagada, Magadi and Chamarajanagar and Sanskrit Pathasalas at Kaladi and Kalasa and a Hindustani Girls School at Kalasa were maintained out of Muzrai funds.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

9. During the year under report, Government passed orders reorganising the Department; but the scheme of reorganisation could not be given effect to in full before the close of the year and consequently there was no change in the number or constitution of herds or ranges. The Office of the Superintendent, Amrit Mahal Department, was combined with that of the Live Stock Expert and the combined office is located at Bangalore from April 1927. The seasonal conditions were not encouraging, especially in parts of the Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts. The condition of the cattle was far below the normal owing to insufficiency of pasturage. As in the previous year, there were outbreaks of rinderpest, anthrax and black quarter and timely action was taken to protect the cattle against these diseases. There were at the beginning of the year, 6,118 (1,489 males and 4629 females) animals on the roll; the additions by birth were 1,112 (533 males and 579 females); 10 stray animals were added to the herds, 4 were received back from the Animal Husbandry Institute, making a total number of 7,244 animals. The deductions during the year on account of deaths (945), sales (292), missings (3) and double entries (5) were 1,245, leaving a balance of 5,999 animals on the herd at the close of the year. The birth rate was 34 per cent as against 39·30 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in births is attributed to lack of sufficient number of calf-bearing cows and to sales during the past four years of a large number of heifers

and cows under 10 years. Of the total number of 945 deaths, 323 were due to contagious diseases. The death rate was 14·99 as against 10·60 in the previous year. The largest mortality occurred while the herds were in jungle kavals and almost all the deaths were among young stock between one and two years of age and old cows. The number of animals sold during the year was 292 (238 males and 54 females) as against 730 (518 males and 212 females) during the year previous and the realisations from the sales amounted to Rs. 21,862 as against Rs. 52,739 in the previous year. The average price realised in the sales was Rs. 74-13-11 per head as against Rs. 72-4-0 in the year 1925-26. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,387-1-5, of which a sum of Rs. 75,723-7-7 or 58·5 per cent was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,663-9-10 outstanding. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 31,869 against Rs. 29,535 in the year previous. A total extent of 3,718 acres of land reserved for the *kavals* of the department was relinquished during the year for other purposes.

(iii) Archæology.

10. The number of monuments surveyed during the year was 22 and the number of photographs taken of important views was 32. About 172 records consisting of copper plate grants, sannads and stone inscriptions relating to the dynasties of Gangas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas of Vijayanagar and of Mysore were collected and edited. Three copper plate grants and a metallic processional image of Siva were added to the Museum. A plaster model of the famous Mathura Lion Capital has been purchased, through the agency of the Archæological Department of the Government of India, for Rs. 72-10-0 for the Archæological Museum. Some of the new facts gleaned during the year are :—

(1) The form of Calendar in use during the Epic period.
(2) The form of secret writing referred to in the Arthasastra.
(3) The Arthasastra is comparatively earlier than the Tantrakhyayika version of the Panchatantra.
(4) Determination of the age of Kanada, Bhamaha and others.
(5) Verification of the occurrence of a solar eclipse on the Vaisakha New Moon day of the Gupta Sam. 257 corresponding to Monday the 18th May A.D. 459 as stated in the Bhattakapatra grant of Dharasena II, presumably issued in that part of the Empire where the eclipse was visible and confirmation thereby of the initial year of the Gupta era in A. D. 200-201.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 16,098 against Rs. 17,377 in the previous year.

(iv) Government Press.

General.

11. The vocational classes in printing and book-binding opened during the previous year continued to be held and the total number of students that attended these classes during the year was 17. Of these, 11 students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination with printing and book-binding as optional subjects and four came out successful. The printing school which had been re-opened during the previous year for training the employees of the Government Press worked throughout the year under report. Examinations in printing, as part of the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations, were held for the first time in April 1927 and 16 Press employees appeared for these examinations, of whom 5 came out successful in composing junior and 1 in proof-reading junior. The general education school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press continued throughout the year, with a strength of forty on its rolls.

Establishment.

12. The establishment of the Central Press consisted of 398 employees at the close of the year under report as against 403 in the year previous. Of these, 132 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 266 on piece work wages system, as

against 134 and 269 respectively in the preceding year. The strength of the establishment attached to the Branch Press at Mysore was 99, consisting of 61 permanent men, 37 piece workers and one pie boy.

Plant and Stores.

13. The value of the plant at the Central Press in the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,86,976. A sum of Rs. 19,605, being deductions including depreciation, was written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,67,371. The additions during the year, in the shape of new machinery, types, etc., amounted in value to Rs. 11,135. The total value of the plant in the Central Press at the close of the year under report was thus Rs. 2,78,506. The value of the plant in the Branch Press was Rs. 49,628 and additions to the value of Rs. 14,887 were made during the year. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing depreciation at recognised rates, the total value of the plant in the Branch Press at the end of the year was Rs. 60,081. The value of the Press miscellaneous stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,635. Articles of the value of Rs. 15,261 were received during the year, thus bringing the total value of the stock of stores to Rs. 26,896. Articles amounting in value to Rs. 17,982 were consumed during the year, leaving a balance valued at Rs. 8,914 in stock at the end of the year.

Finance.

14. The cash receipts of the Department, excluding departmental book adjustments to the extent of Rs. 42,624, amounted to Rs. 52,746 as against Rs. 37,326 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,554 against Rs. 1,52,732 in the preceding year.

Gazette.

15. The *Mysore Gazette* had 552 subscribers during the year as against 377 in the previous year, and the number of copies issued free to Government offices and other institutions increased from 1,021 to 1,073 during the year under report. The cost of printing the *Gazette* amounted to Rs. 41,330, while the receipts from all sources were Rs. 10,819, representing about 26 per cent of the outlay or the same percentage as in the previous year.

(v) Stationery.

16. The value of stock in the Government Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,20,683 and fresh stock of the value of Rs. 1,97,094 was added during the year, bringing the value of the total stock handled to Rs. 3,17,777. The value of supplies to the several offices was Rs. 1,84,049, against Rs. 1,87,824 in the previous year, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,33,758 at the end of the year. The number of offices to which supplies were made from the Stationery Depot increased from 532 to 575 during the year under report. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected the stock of stationery and forms in 91 offices against 34 in the year previous.

(vi) Meteorology.

17. The first class observatory at Bangalore equipped with self-recording instruments and the three third class observatories at Mysore, Chitaldrug and Hassan, continued to record weather elements as in the previous year. The usual 8 hour observations were regularly recorded and telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras for the compilation of the daily weather reports issued from those places. The observations at 10 and 16 hours were recorded in a separate register and the necessary corrections applied and the monthly mean found. This register, together with copies of daily weather telegrams, was sent to the Meteorological Office at Simla. Two sets of special observations were taken and wired to Simla, once during a storm in the Bay of Bengal and the second time during the flight of aeroplanes to South India. On telegraphic requisition from Simla two sets of special observations were also taken at Chitaldrug and wired to Simla. Practically throughout the year observations of pilot balloons with the theodolite were made for finding the velocity and direction of winds in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Details were worked out and diagrams drawn and the results telegraphed to Simla. The North and East components of upper winds were also found and the data sheets with the diagrams were sent weekly to the Meteorological Office at

Agra. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope were continued to be taken regularly at 8, 12 and 16 hours and the results despatched to Agra once a month.

18. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette* as in previous years. The mean daily values of the Bangalore Observarory were sent to the *Daily Post* for publication every day. A weekly statement giving details of rain-fall, temparature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the Kannada weekly paper *Vrittantapatrike*. Two rain-gauge stations were newly opened in the Mysore district, bringing the total number of the rain-gauge stations in the State to 229 at the close of the year under report. The Meteorological Reporter inspected all the observatories in the State. With a view to collect Meteorological data in the malnad region, Government sanctioned the opening of a third class observatory at Balehonnur. All the necessary instruments have been supplied by the Government of India and the observatory will be opened soon after the accommodation required becomes ready. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 14,379 as against Rs. 13,847 in the previous year.

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Public Gardens. Lal-bagh.

19. The Lal-bagh at Bangalore kept up its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being a centre of botanical and horticultural activities. The several sections of the garden such as the Fernery, the Rosary, Orchid house, etc., were kept up in good condition, by planting several varieties of acclimatised new roses, the addition of several new varieties of palms, crotons etc., and varieties of orchids obtained from the Nilgiris and Shimoga. Standard bougainvillaeas were planted with flower beds in between on either side of the road leading to the glass-house from the band stand, in addition to highly ornamental plants on the lawns in front of the restaurant, varieties of bamboos, iris, etc., in the Japanese garden; and several ornamental creepers and ferns planted on the tank bund. The animals and birds in the zoological branch were well looked after and there was considerable increase among pigeons, rabbits and guinea pigs. The plants in the economic garden and the tropical fruit garden were maintained in good condition. Certain necessary additions were made to the office buildings, and the nursery and all the roads footpaths and buildings in the garden were satisfactorily maintained. The half yearly horticultural shows were held as usual. The cost of maintenance of the Lal-bagh amounted to Rs. 34,141 as against Rs. 35,405.

Other gardens.

20. In spite of adverse seasonal conditions, the Cubbon Park was maintained in good condition throughout the year and the lawns, shrubberies and flower beds as well as the statue garden were very attractive. The important new works executed during the year were (1) the laying out of a new garden on the site selected for the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore at the end of the vista formed by the Morton-Bay chestnut avenue and (2) the opening of a riding course named after the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, British Resident in Mysore, starting from the Queen's Statue and leading up to the eastern side of the band stand. The minor gardens in Bangalore, such as those attached to Kumara Park, Balabrouie, Carlton House, Victoria and Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals were all properly looked after. Special improvements in various directions were carried out in the gardens newly transferred to the control of the department during the year under report. The Curzon Park, Gordon Park and other gardens in Mysore were kept up in a satisfactory condition though the year was very unfavourable for garden operations owing to weather conditions. The amount expended on Parks and Gardens in Mysore was Rs. 9,734. The Gumbuz garden and the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam were also well maintained by the department. The District Board of Mysore sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for starting an avenue tree and fodder plant nursery at the Daria Dowlat Bagh and about 5,000 plants were raised in the nursery and issued to the Revenue department.

Economic work.

21. Several additions consisting of seeds and plants of economic importance such as fodders, oils, drugs, green manures, beverages and timbers besides fruits and vegetables were made by importation. Important economic plants introduced during the year were two varieties of plants from Washington, the leaves of which are useful as cattle fodder and a variety of sugar-cane from Australia, serving the

purposes of fodder; a plant from Honnavar yielding an oil used in the treatment of leprosy; a heavy yielding variety of coffee imported from Washington; a plant yielding maple sugar imported from America; a plant of China yielding oil used in the manufacture of candles; a valuable timber tree of Shencottah and a plant of America yielding almond oil useful in medicinal preparations. Several varieties of economic seeds were imported for the use of waste land trial plantations and for distribution in districts. About 1,500 seedlings of prosopis saxony were issued for being planted in the ground near the Palace Orchard. Some fruit plants were also imported from Allahabad and Shaharanpur. The work of acclimatisation and propagation of economic plants was continued during the year under report. The central fruit nursery was opened in the Government Botanical gardens on a piece of land about three acres in extent. The work connected with the development of fruit culture was carried on as hitherto in the Botanical garden, the Palace orchard and the horticultural farms at Bangalore and Mysore. Plant breeding work was started in the farm at Bangalore on some of the crops such as maize and peas and several varieties of indigenous and other vegetables were grown as usual. The spraying staff attached to the department treated 20,963 trees for various diseases and as usual all the incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated. The Horticultural school was re-opened during the year and 17 students were admitted. Besides the two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 each granted by the Government, the District Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan have instituted scholarships of Rs. 12 each. Three students, two from Mysore and one from Hyderabad, have been admitted for practical training.

Scientific work.

Horticultural Shows.

22. Two shows were held during the year as usual; and in spite of adverse seasonal conditions the exhibits on the occasion of the winter show were far above the average. As in the previous year a scientific tent was opened by the Gardens department and important economic plants such as fibres, rubbers, medical plants and green manuring fodders were arranged in front of the tent, along with items of economic interest, horticultural tools and botanical drawings.

Finance.

23. The total expenditure on Government gardens amounted to Rs. 1,57,099 as against Rs. 1,31,099 in the previous year. The income from all sources was Rs. 25,207 as against Rs. 25,589 in the preceding year.

General.

24. The important measures and orders affecting the Gardens department passed during the year were (1) the transfer of 47 gardens in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore attached to important Government institutions to the control of the department with effect from 1st July 1926 with a view to effect improvements therein and ensure their development on scientific lines, (2) the reopening of the horticultural school and the starting of the central fruit nursery as well as the establishment of two waste land trial plantations under economic development works and (3) the appointment of three overseers for supervising the gardens.

(viii) Hill Stations.

25. The establishment attached to the Nandi Hill station was revised during the year under report. The number of visitors to the station increased from 592 in the previous year to 664, of whom 171 were Europeans, 346 were Indians from within the State and 147 Indians from outside. The conveniences and comforts of visitors were well attended to. The supply and condition of water in the Amritasarovara tank was satisfactory, though the water level went down owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. A dispensary was opened during the season, *i.e.*, from 15th March to 15th July; the Indian and European hotels were well kept and the leading newspapers and journals were subscribed for during the season for the Reading Room. A police out-post was opened at the station on the 15th March and was closed on the 30th June 1927. The camphor and other plants on the Station are thriving well and some ornamental trees were newly planted. The Hill Station was visited during the year by several distinguished personages, including His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mahatma Gandhi and the Right Honourable Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri. The total expenditure on the Hill Station amounted to Rs. 11,000 and the receipts aggregated Rs. 3,335, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively Rs. 8,782 and Rs. 4,019.

(ix) Government Museum.

26. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 305,991, as against 362,329 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors was as usual during the *Karaga* festival. The collections remained on the whole in good condition and 73 exhibits were added during the year against 21 in the year 1925-26. Among the additions mention may be made of samples of towels, carpets and bed-sheets as also other articles manufactured by the in-mates of the Bangalore Central Jail, and those of sandal-wood oil, powder and billet supplied by the Government Sandal Oil Factory. The work of providing exhibits with bilingual (English and Kannada) labels, which was started during the previous year, was continued. The grant for the upkeep of the Museum was Rs. 3,900 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,871.

(x) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

27. On the 31st March 1927 there were 77 Printing Presses including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 88 at the end of the previous year. Of these 34 were in the Bangalore district, 11 in Kolar, 4 in Tumkur, 9 in Mysore, 3 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 9 in Shimoga and 4 in Chitaldrug.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

28. Excluding the *Mysore Gazette* issued by Government, and the Police Gazette issued by the Police Department, there were 19 newspapers and 37 periodicals published in the State during the year 1926-27. Of the newspapers, 6 were in English, 12 were in Kannada and 1 Urdu. Of the 37 periodicals, 16 were in English and 21 in Kannada. Five were published quarterly, 1 bimonthly and the rest monthly. Classified according to subject matter one dealt with scientific topics, 10 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economic and other miscellaneous matters.

(xi) Libraries.

Libraries under the Education Department.

29. The number of volumes in the Education Library on the 30th June 1927 was 5,846 and the number in the office library was 2,885. During the year, 294 volumes, mostly on education were added to the educational library. The accessions to the office library during the year came to 50, being mainly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two libraries was 1,486.

Aided Public Libraries.

30. The two aided free Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of committees, the members of which were partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers.

The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these libraries:—

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
1. Number of members	795	799	135	148
2. Amount of subscriptions... ...	Rs. 7,640	Rs. 8,021	Rs. 1,554	Rs. 1,694
3. Total income	,, 13,715	,, 14,662	,, 6,902	,, 6,452
4. Expenditure	,, 13,560	,, 14,203	,, 5,161	,, 5,156
5. Balance	,, 157	,, 358	,, 1,830	,, 1,155
6. Total number of books	12,848	13,841	8,460	8,715
7. Number of books issued	66,069	64,295	28,728	35,670
8. Periodicals subscribed for.—				
(*a*) Indian	70	89	47	48
(*b*) Foreign	60	49	24	28
9. Total number of visitors	88,092	86,847	71,751	95,461

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Rural and Urban Libraries.

31. There were 70 libraries working in the several district and taluk head quarters, of which 67 stocked both English and Kannada books and three stocked only Kannada books.

Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

32. The Central Book Depot stocked books, furniture and educational appliances and supplied them to educational institutions and Government Departments through 122 branch depots and agencies. The stock at the beginning of the year was valued at *Rs.* 2,44,292 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,05,959 were made during the year. The net amount realised by sales at the Central and Branch Depots and at Agencies amounted to Rs. 87,875 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government and Educational institutions amounted to *Rs.* 55,009. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) amounted to *Rs.* 9,191.

(xii) Stores Purchase Committee.

General.

33. The Stores Purchase Committee consisted as in previous years of six official and two non-official members. In all, 31 subjects were considered by the Committee. The terms of appointment of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton as Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London were revised during the year under report. Mr. H. D. Rice was appointed as a Buying Agent to the Stores Purchase Committee for a period of three years from 1st April 1927. As in Railway Administrations and the Indian Stores Department, printed forms of tenders were introduced in the case of most of the purchases arranged by the Committee and a scale of fees was decided to be levied therefor, ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 according to the value of the stores to be purchased. A sum of Rs. 809 was realised during the year by the sale of tender forms since the system was introduced.

Purchases. Foreign.

34. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 113 of the aggregate value of £87,607 equivalent in Indian currency to about Rs. 11,68,094. The largest purchasing department was as usual the Electrical Department, the purchases of which during the year under report amounted to £42,864. The next largest purchase was by the Railway Department. The bulk of the foreign manufactured articles was obtained direct from the manufacturers or through the Buying Agents in London. The total number of orders placed in India for various kinds of stores was 171 of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,98,890. The value of all kinds of stores purchased both in India and in foreign countries aggregated Rs. 27,66,984 against Rs. 35,66,784 in the previous year, thus representing a decrease of about eight lakhs. This fall is attributed to the general decline in the level of prices of all stores and also to the less purchase of heavy machinery during the year. As in previous years, the widest publicity was given to the requirements of the several departments, which resulted in the securing of favourable prices in almost all cases. Considerable economies were also effected by direct negotiation with tendering firms.

Indian.

Incidental cost. London Agency.

35. The total expenditure incurred on account of the London Agency amounted to Rs. 41,887 of which a sum of Rs. 21,506 represented the charges of inspection incurred by the Consulting Engineers and debitable direct to the departments in respect of which the particular stores were ordered. The net charges of the London Agency debitable *pro-rata* to the several indenting departments amounted to Rs. 20,381. This works out to an incidence of 1·74 per cent on the total value of foreign purchases, namely Rs. 11,68,094, against 1·2 per cent during the previous year. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of establishment, contingent charges, etc., was Rs. 14,186 giving on the total value of purchases made in India an incidence of 0·89 per cent against 1·15 per cent in the previous year. Taking the value of both local and foreign purchases, the total incidence of working cost on account of the London Agency and the Stores Purchase Committee was 1·25 per cent, as against 1·23 per cent during the preceding year.

Other activities.

36. The names of forty six firms were brought on the list of Government contractors and an up-to-date list was got printed and issued for the guidance of the several departments of Government. In order to cope with the increased work devolving on the office of the Committee, the establishment was re-organised during the year at an extra cost of Rs. 456 per annum.

BANGALORE,
12th December 1927.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Md. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan ...	1st May 1926	...	
2. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. Chandy, B.A.	First Member of Council.	16th May 1926	...	
3. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	16th May 1926	...	
4. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A....	Third Member of Council.	1st February 1927.	...	
5. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar.-at-Law ...	Chief Judge ...	2nd August 1924.	...	
6. Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1925	...	
7. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	8th July 1925	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1926-27.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	*Date of introduction	Remarks
1	II of 1926.—The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation.	Yes	1st July 1926 ...	To come into force in any area from the date to be declared.
2	III of 1926.—The Mysore District Board Regulation.	Yes	do ...	do
3	IV of 1926.—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation.	Yes	do ...	
4	V of 1926.—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.	No.	12th July 1926 ...	
5	VI of 1926.—Cotton Duties Repeal and Cotton Industry (Statistics) Regulation.	Yes	27th July 1926 ...	Came into force on 25th September 1926.
6	VII of 1926.—Regulation to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.	Yes	6th Sept. 1926 ...	
7	I of 1927.—Regulation to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.	Yes	19th January 1927.	To come into force on such date as may be declared in the Gazette.
8	II of 1927.—Regulation to amend the Regulation to provide for and regulate the destruction and segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle (VI of 1899).	No.	14th March 1927...	
9	III of 1927.—Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1926.	No.	do ...	
10	IV of 1927.—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.	Yes	do ...	
11	V of 1927.—Regulation to amend the Mysore Income Tax Regulation, 1923.	Yes	do ...	
12	VI of 1927.—Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.	Yes	do ...	do
13	VII of 1927.—The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Regulation.	No.	19th March 1927.	Came into force on 1st April 1927.
14	VIII of 1927.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	Yes	7th April 1927 ...	
15	IX of 1927.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, 1902.	No.	11th April 1927 ...	
16	X of 1927.—The Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation.	Yes	13th April 1927 ...	To come into force in any area from the date to be specified.

*The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, unless otherwise indicated.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1926-27.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant)	Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of the last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties: Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfers	At the end of the current year	Details of forces at the end of the current year: Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men: European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of the pay and allowances of the forces including the followers	Arms	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	132	366	...	2	...	232	132	1 Squadron.	...	...	7	19	106	Rs. 1,14,121	Carbines, Swords or Lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,537	1,637	135	24	132	79	1,537	3 Regts.	...	...	41	352	1,144	3,65,920	Bored out M. H. Rifles and old pattern M. L. Muskets.	
Mysore Lancers ...	499	460	81	3	...	39	499	4 Squadron.	...	...	25	62	412	2,27,662	Rifles, M.L.S. Sword and Lance.	
Mysore Transport Corps	100	153	5	3	...	55	100	1 Troop.	...	...	4	16	80	48,664	Nil	
Total ...	2,268	2,616	221	32	132	405	2,268	9	...	...	77	449	1,742	7,56,387		

*Strength as under the scheme of reorganisation of the Forces.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1926-27.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 16,19,949-2-10	79	2,190	17	6	272	3,981	219	
District Superintendents of Police ...	11	Rs. 250 to 450									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	6	Rs. 200- 10—250									
Police Probationers	2	Rs. 80									
Inspectors of Police	126	Rs. 68 to 150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	4	Rs. 46—10—56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	203	Rs. 46 and 56									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	10	Rs. 31									
Jamadars or Head Constables ...	31	Rs. 31									
Sergeants or Duffedars	519	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subedars	3	Rs. 31—1—36									
Havildars	5	2 (24—1—26) and 3 (22—1—24).									
Naiks	3	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,392	Rs. 12—1—15 for Districts, Cities, Railways & K.G.F. and Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for the Special Reserve.									
Recruits on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitte or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,892	10,982	*7,132	*8,059	6,579	6,697	3,923	3,985	2,656	2,712	55·00	49·45	59·62	59·50	

* Includes persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. a. p. 2,25,105 9 10	Rs. a. p. 2,96,488 6 9	Rs. a. p. 1,03,001 13 4	Rs. a. p. 1,48,052 15 10	5·75	48·25	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	3	4	10
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	...	2	...
6	469A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	7	6	13	3
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	21	50	71	49
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	57	100	157	65
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	4
		Total ...	89	160	249	131
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	38	59	97	71
12	307	Attempts at murder	4	10	14	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	31	38	36
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	17	20	9
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	4	4	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	13	29	42	16
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	33	38	31
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	42	105	147	68
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	6	10	8
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	100	259	359	220
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	38	50	88	59
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	3	9	12	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	78	144	222	145
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	32	43	19
		Total ...	346	788	1,134	692

VII.

of, and number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1926-27.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	44+4*	29	2	19	...	1	6	...	28	23	...
62	877 +105*	148	28	31	1	5	83	...	148	396	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	..	...
120	931 109+*	179	30	52	1	6	89	...	178	421	...
64	83 +1*	28	2	21	...	...	1	...	24	77	...
8	13	6	...	5	..	..	...	...	5	1	...
27	26 +1*	20	...	14	...	1	4	...	19	9	...
14	14	7	1	5	...	...	1	...	7	5	..
3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	..
27	15	6	..	3	...	...	2	...	5	8	...
29	28 +1*	20	7	4	...	...	4	...	15	4	...
108	157 +22*	51	2	17	4	6	22	...	51	93	...
9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
228	324 +61*	47	...	11	...	1	35	...	47	171	...
54	52	10	...	8	1	...	1	...	10	49	...
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
136	184 +10*	47	2	10	...	2	31	...	45	132	...
28	31	8	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	22	...
744	947 +97*	252	14	100	7	10	107	...	238	586	...

* See remarks on page xi.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	..
6	469A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	2	2
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	9	3	1
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	13	6	3
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	2	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	3
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	3
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	1	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	6	...	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	2	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	3	3	1
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	1	...	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	...	5	1	2
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	5	18	12	16

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1926-27.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
37	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	840	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	860	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	7	2	4	3	...	4	...	24	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	4*	*Do
...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	4	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 Cr. P. C.
....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
14	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	181	
4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	2 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
34	16	17	8	9	1	4	...	412	10 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	8	18	26	30
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	34	75	109	87
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	30	54	84	59
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	22	62	84	51
29	454, 459, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	922	1,529	2,451	1,589
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,016	1,738	2,754	1,816
		Class IV—Minor Offences against person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	61	129	190	131
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	7	21	28	30
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	150	218	161
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	225	458	683	462
		{ ordinary	905	2,267	3,172	2,268
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	134	164	298	204
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	8	29	37	23
37	419, 420	Cheating	33	62	95	65
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	133	248	381	265
39	461. 462	Breaking closed receptacles	14	25	39	17
		Total ...	1,452	3,253	4,705	3,304
		Total of classes I to V ...	2,971	6,089	9,060	6,104
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	9	8	17	12
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	12	34	46	31
42		* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	84	1,775	1,859	1,610
		Total ...	105	1,817	1,922	1,653
		Grand Total ...	3,076	7,906	10,982	7,757

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1926-27.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13	44	17	...	13	...	...	4	...	17	40	...
71	63	22	...	14	...	5	3	...	22	25	...
58	34+ 7*	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	36	...
56	38+ 3*	15	...	6	...	...	9	...	15	19	...
1,477	724+34 *	347	6	287	3	15	25	5	341	271	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,675	903+44 *	404	6	322	3	20	42	5	398	391	...
129	166+ 49*	57	5	25	...	...	27	...	57	131	...
21	18+ 2*	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	184+ 51*	61	6	25	...	...	27	...	58	141	...
448	380+ 26*	257	18	169	6	17	41	1	252	159	...
2,267	1,558+227*	1,040	80	512	42	89	241	49	1,013	482	...
162	91+ 9*	44	3	22	3	9	7	...	44	35	...
28	29+ 1*	17	...	14	...	...	3	...	17	6	...
57	38+ 3*	20	1	10	2	3	1	2	19	21	...
255	340+ 70*	93	4	38	1	8	41	1	93	264	...
27	7	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
3,244	2,443+336*	1,474	107	767	54	126	334	53	1,441	971	...
5,933	5,408+637*	2,370	163	1,266	65	162	599	58	2,313	2,510	...
12	9+ 2*	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	...
35	29+8*	20	2	2	1	...	15	...	20	11	...
1,660	1,232+734*	1,594	12	158	3	8	1,409	2	1,592	176	...
1,707	1,270+744*	1,615	14	160	4	8	1,425	2	1,613	202	..
7,640	6,678+1,381*	3,985	177	1,426	69	170	2,024	60	3,926	2,712	...

*Indicates persons appeared before Magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	1	...	...	...
27	270, 281 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	1	...
29	454, 459, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	47	39	39
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	47	41	39
		Class IV—Minor Offences against person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	9	7	4
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	10	7	4
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	84	28	21
		Theft { ordinary	4	304	134	91
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	12	3	4
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	2	4
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	4	1	...
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking	4	13	29	6
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	2	1	...
		Total ...	8	420	198	126
		Total of classes I to V ...	15	508	264	188
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 186 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	4	...	...
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	1	37	36	19
		Total ...	1	41	36	19
		Grand Total ...	16	549	300	207

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1926-27.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	1	...	3	9	...	...	...	34	
4	3	4	6	1	1	...	...	29	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21	
109	43	30	2	2	...	...	...	145	6 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116	50	34	11	12	1	...	...	244	6 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	3 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
53	14	6	4	...	...	...	...	121	5 Do
118	21	39	13	3	...	...	...	592	27 Do
11	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	56	
4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	
5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	13	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	147	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
193	42	50	21	4	...	...	...	947	33 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
399	125	105	40	25	2	4	...	2,554	53 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
26	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	311	1 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C., and 1 furnished surety.
27	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	327	Do
426	152	141	40	25	2	4	...	2,881	54 Released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C., and 1 furnished surety.

APPENDIX No. VIII (Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1926 27

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Courts of Sessions..	124	121	42	205	...	...	...	...	293	247	...	119	115	(a) 1	1	11	(a) under Sec. 307 Cr. P. C.
Courts of District Magistrates	10	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	15	17	1	1	8	...	4	...	3 under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
Courts of other Magistrates	18,442	18,436	5,931	5,778	1,457	21,954	11	...	35,051	35,131	6,308	13,006	7,704	187	325	7,181	(b) (c) (b) Do 79 341 (c) Struck off under C. L. 144 dated 9th December 1899.
Grand Total ...	18,576	18,570	5,975	5,998	1,457	21,954	11	...	35,359	35,395	6,309	13,126	7,827	188	330	7,192	82 341

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence: Confirmed		Sentence: Modified		Sentence: Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore ...	13	11	89	60	15	12	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27	
Courts of Sessions	15	15	196	126	32	30	74	48	9	8	...	...	5	3	52	21	Died or Escaped.
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate powers.	28	8	279	149	44	30	259	125	1	1	...	...	31	13	91	45	P. C. 13 8
Grand Total ...	56	34	564	335	95	72	346	182	10	9	...	...	36	16	182	93	13—8

APPENDIX No. X.—(Civil).

Nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
													Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	Days
Munsiffs' Courts ..	13,872	(a) 14,067	32,702	32,295	1,122	1,034	47,696	(d) 47,633	33,625	33,169	14,071	14,464	52,63,077 8 1	1,728	29,894	733	19,826	9,830	1,416	669	...	514	17,804	7,319	537	7,509	53,05,569 9 8	152·23
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	2,678	(b) 2,959	5,139	4,875	203	153	8,020	7,749	5,060	5,156	2,960	2,593	14,97,662 11 1	34	4,823	18	2,281	2,382	1	146	58	5	3,001	1,070	170	915	13,21,879 13 9	191·76
District Judges' Courts	114	116	70	69	1	...	185	185	69	49	116	136	11,67,766 14 2	12	35	22	3	3	4	11	47	1	...	14	1	34	10,09,075 15 2	707·44
Total ...	16,664	(c) 17,142	37,911	37,239	1,326	1,187	55,901	(f) 55,567	38,754	38,374	17,147	17,193	79,28,507 1 4	1,774	34,632	773	22,150	12,215	1,421	828	105	520	20,805	8,403	708	8,458	76,36,523 6 7	158·25

(a) Excluding 4 suits transferred. (b) Excluding 1 suit transferred. (c) Excluding 5 suits transferred. (d) Including 238 suits received by transfer, 143 suits in the Additional Munsiff's Court Bangalore, and 95 in the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore, from the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the respective divisions; and excluding 1 suit retransferred from the Mysore Additional Munsiff's Court to Nanjangud Munsiff's Court at the end of June 1927 and not received in the latter court before the close of the year.
(e) Excluding 238 suits transferred from the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore to the Additional Munsiffs' Courts in the respective divisions (*vide* note (d) above)
(f) Excluding 1 suit retransferred from Mysore Additional Munsiff's Court to Nanjangud Munsiff's Court at the end of June 1927 and not received in the latter court before the close of the year (*vide* note (d) above).

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	22,059	23,671	(a)88,71,954 11 4	37,698	37,381	70,87,322 9 6	59,757	61,052	1,59,59,277 4 10	36,086	36,795	63,71,682 8 1	23,671	24,257	95,87,594 12 9	13,006	6,493	4,758
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	3,922	4,542	16,31,265 6 8	5,590	5,648	8,89,358 4 0	9,512	10,190	25,20,623 10 8	4,970	5,249	10,61,923 12 1	4,542	4,941	14,58,699 14 7	2,376	1,841	1,922
District Judges' Courts.	92	105	5,75,290 4 8	90	133	3,72,054 15 3	182	238	9,47,345 3 11	77	109	4,55,326 15 11	105	129	4,92,018 4 0	51	29	49
Grand Total ...	26,073	28,318	(b) 1,10,78,510 6 8	43,378	43,162	83,48,735 12 9	69,451	71,480	1,94,27,246 3 5	41,133	42,153	78,88,933 4 1	28,318	29,327	1,15,38,312 15 4	15,435	7,863	6,029

(a) & (b) There was a slight excess of Re. 0-7-11 in the figures of the Shimoga division last year.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																							
Appeals from original decrees ...	524	725	378	312	902	1,037	177	180	725	857	7,48,888 9 10	3,15,152 6 4	88	86	26	21	14	24	10	7	39	42	541·80	647·48	
Do appellate decrees ...	93	180	238	155	331	335	151	153	180	182	44,894 0 4	60,994 12 0	104	78	25	31	9	21	...	6	13	17	180·77	273·67	
Do original orders ...	30	40	99	109	129	149	89	104	40	45	...	...	50	64	36	36	..	2	...	...	3	2	88·21	110·10	
Do appellate orders ...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	647	945	716	576	1,363	1,521	418	437	945	1,084	7,93,722 10 2	3,76,147 2 4	243	228	87	88	23	47	10	13	55	61	318·84	388·71	
District Judges' Courts—		(a)																					
Appeals from decrees ...	480	483	572	438	1,052	921	427	247	625	674	1,81,213 14 1	1,39,478 12 2	251	146	80	42	33	29	22	15	41	15	406·77	381·87	
Do orders ...	100	85	124	118	224	198	139	88	85	110	...	...	77	50	27	13	1	3	22	14	12	8	288·44	260·39	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																							
Appeals from decrees ...	370	287	424	309	794	596	507	326	287	270	1,40,977 10 8	53,326 11 2	328	206	97	20	34	65	27	28	21	7	438·01	377·84	
Do orders ...	...	4	23	3	23	7	19	5	4	2	...	...	11	4	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	77·10	262·2	
Grand Total ...	1,597	1,804 (b)	1,859	1,439	3,456	3,243	1,510	1,103	1,946	2,140	11,15,914 2 11	5,68,952 9 8	910	634	296	164	91	144	84	70	129	91	376·03	373·15	

(a) & (b) Excluding 142 appeals transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1926.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups	1,097	6,578	7,805	7,675	1,105·40	1,104·06	1,046	Rs. a. p. 1,50,946-15-10	24 Days	8

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 192-192		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents, of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	154,097	157,090	70,690	73,158	69,988	70,151	937	850	1,262	1,105	11,220	11,826	153,920	156,894	Rs. a. p. 4,71,06,912 11 4	Rs. a. p. 4,57,12,970 8 4	197	233	307	327	...

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	73,079	1,90,53,038 5 1	1,38,044 10 0	70,651	1,91,01,311 12 3	1,33,492 6 0	
Sales	69,991	2,00,07,544 1 3	1,45,877 0 0	69,882	2,15,19,207 1 7	1,47,477 9 0	
Wills	845	6,32,711 4 0	4,547 8 0	936	6,46,193 12 7	5,200 8 0	
Money bonds	964	2,83,284 6 11	1,450 8 0	889	3,82,747 13 10	1,342 4 0	
Miscellaneous	12,015	57,36,392 7 1	37,627 12 0	11,562	54,57,452 3 1	36,361 14 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registration in Books I, III and IV.	.....	.....	24,560 14 5	.....	.....	23,409 6 6	
Total ...	156,894	4,57,12,970 8 4	3,52,108 4 5	153,920	4,71,06,912 11 4	3,47,283 15 6	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,55,951 8 9	.....	.....	1,57,110 0 6	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,96,156 11 8	.....	.....	1,90,173 15 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1926 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1926-27	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1927 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	58,111	7,46,257	9,45,068	10,03,179	7,72,602	9,49,278	53,901	
1. Yelahanka	2,574	3,500	3,215	5,789	7,525	2,921	2,868	
2. Hoskote	2,768	5,553	5,119	7,887	5,285	5,345	2,542	
3. Sulebele	3,856	1,646	1,366	5,222	1,276	1,300	3,922	
4. Dodballapur	4,251	8,937	8,068	12,319	7,959	9,261	3,058	
5. Nelamangala	2,724	4,407	4,212	6,936	5,333	6,412	524	
6. Tyamagondlu	3,858	4,743	3,704	7,562	5,007	6,744	818	
7. Kankanhalli	2,212	3,794	2,888	5,100	3,952	4,656	444	
8. Magadi	2,403	6,108	4,730	7,133	10,885	5,667	1,466	
9. Closepet	2,093	6,109	4,931	7,024	4,758	5,177	1,847	
10. Channapatna	11,293	16,420	15,272	26,565	16,371	15,286	11,279	
11. Anekal	3,399	4,753	6,379	9,778	5,389	6,473	3,305	
12. Sarjapur	1,946	2,182	2,422	4,368	2,327	2,426	1,942	
13. Devanhalli	1,898	7,236	7,373	9,271	9,497	7,283	1,978	
14. Vadigenhalli	581	3,107	3,295	3,876	3,782	2,915	961	
Total ...	45,856	78,315	72,974	1,18,830	89,346	81,866	36,964	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	8,059	26,650	25,479	33,538	22,479	25,196	8,342	
2. Bowringpet	1,185	23,303	26,282	27,467	24,224	23,327	4,140	
3. Chintamani	9,094	26,976	25,183	34,277	26,179	27,565	6,712	
4. Chikballapur	9,272	23,832	27,322	36,594	24,957	27,956	8,638	
5. Mulbagal	4,576	5,764	8,053	12,629	4,684	8,594	4,035	
6. Sidlaghatta	1,996	6,367	7,807	9,803	6,620	6,304	3,499	
7. Malur	1,047	3,626	4,562	5,609	3,327	3,768	1,841	
8. Srinivaspur	1,679	3,013	4,308	5,987	3,046	4,870	1,117	
9. Bagepalli	1,651	1,925	1,446	3,097	1,389	1,461	1,636	
10. Goribidnur	2,948	4,505	5,644	8,592	3,958	4,463	4,129	
11. Gudibanda	161	246	2,542	2,703	1,990	2,492	211	
Total ...	41,668	1,26,207	1,38,628	1,80,296	1,22,853	1,35,996	44,300	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1926 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1926-27	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1927 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	46,532	64,163	1,78,890	2,25,422	48,779	1,81,406	44,016	
2. Maddagiri ...	6,967	16,314	18,046	25,013	9,728	21,947	3,066	
3. Sira ...	—36	7,399	15,317	15,281	9,961	12,360	2,921	
4. Chiknayakanhalli ...	9,841	6,927	7,548	17,389	7,099	7,675	9,714	
5. Gubbi ...	1,553	5,994	8,382	9,935	7,365	6,579	3,356	
6. Tiptur ...	1,189	25,734	32,366	33,555	24,973	31,159	2,396	
7. Kunigal ...	11,455	8,575	8,689	20,144	9,354	9,337	10,807	
8. Pavagada ...	3,414	3,597	4,210	7,624	2,508	3,434	4,190	
9. Koratagere ...	2,744	2,569	2,725	5,469	2,970	3,007	2,462	
10. Turuvekere...	1,918	4,483	4,658	6,576	5,195	4,175	2,401	
Total ...	85,577	1,45,755	2,80,831	3,66,408	1,27,932	2,81,079	85,329	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	82,736	4,74,944	5,21,714	6,04,450	4,36 294	4,88,351	1,16,099	
1. Nanjangud ...	8,396	32,438	28,324	36,720	32,568	32,040	4,680	
2. Chamrajnagar	11,505	15,829	20,138	31,643	11,745	26,287	5,356	
3. Seringapatam	—2,034	9,270	15,615	13,581	10,407	9,737	3,844	
4. Malvalli ...	15,693	8,293	9,042	24,735	12,929	12,294	12,441	
5. Yedatore ...	2,848	5,504	4,760	7,608	2,898	3,510	4,098	
6. Saligrama ...	1,676	4,963	5,376	7,052	6,451	5,624	1,428	
7. Hunsur ...	11,150	11,709	12,689	23.839	23,569	13,869	9,970	
8. Periyapatna...	2,956	4,341	2,491	5,447	3,620	3,111	2,336	
9. Heggaddevankote.	662	1,112	2,124	2,786	1,181	2,364	422	
10. Saragoor ...	629	1,664	1,437	2,066	1,751	1,692	374	
11. T.-Narsipur...	1,325	9,575	3,529	4,854	9,987	4,578	276	
12. Bannur ...	—1,155	4,454	5,966	4,811	7,494	4,535	276	
13. Mugur ...	578	2,078	3,882	4,460	1,529	3,597	863	
14. Talkad ...	1,420	8,282	2,297	3,717	3,370	2,765	952	
15. Mandya ...	189	2,801	3,931	4,120	2,711	3,048	1,072	
16. Maddur ...	914	5,445	3,153	4,067	5,418	3,467	600	
17. Krishnarajpete	797	2,462	3,143	3,940	2,534	2,751	1,189	
18. Nagamangala	2,996	3,396	6,011	9,007	2,863	6,404	2,603	
19. French Rocks	2,737	4,436	9,138	11,875	5,362	6,445	5,430	
20. Melkote ...	6	2,076	3,430	3,436	2,245	2,117	1,319	
21. Ramasamudra	1,041	2,196	957	1,998	2,110	2,500	—502	
22. Gundlupet ...	410	6,949	10,713	11,123	798	10,975	148	
Total ...	64,739	1,49,273	158,146	2,22,885	1,53,540	1,63,710	59,175	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1926	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1926-27	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1927 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan Town ...	11,986	26,881	35,524	47,510	21,361	36,995	10,515	
2. Hole-Narsipur Town ...	3,530	29,357	16,177	19,707	25,718	13,785	5,922	
3. Alur (Minor) ...	15,341	13,073	10,781	26,122	12,549	8,963	17,159	
4. Saklespur do ...	7,942	9,659	12,215	20,157	8,525	11,498	8,659	
5. Belur do ...	5,133	6,797	7,264	12,397	5,541	7,036	5,361	
6. Arsikere do ...	11,893	16,223	18,580	30,473	24,102	26,091	4,382	
7. Haranahalli do ...	994	1,635	1,715	2,709	1,415	1,167	1,542	
8. Banavar do ...	1,467	3,747	4,082	5,549	2,905	2,869	2,680	
9. Channarayapatna do ...	6,203	4,545	5,267	11,470	5,013	9,789	1,681	
10. Sravanabelagola do ...	2,556	2,851	2,605	5,161	4,223	2,811	2,350	
11. Arkalgud do ...	6,856	3,032	5,063	11,919	5,453	5,904	6,015	
12. Konanur do ...	2,620	2,546	3,503	6,123	2,581	2,391	3,732	
Total ...	76,521	1,23,896	1,22,776	1,99,297	1,19,386	1,29,299	69,998	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	5,142	87,031	80,397	85,539	1,14,825	80,610	4,929	
2. Bhadravati	743	9,198	9,206	9,949	18,817	9,126	823	
3. Channagiri	3,309	4,722	5,454	8,763	5,358	7,719	1,044	
4. Honnali	2,654	5,761	5,557	8,211	8,638	5,191	3,020	
5. Nyamti	6,482	4,479	4,370	10,852	4,104	4,797	6,055	
6. Shikarpur	1,937	8,960	7,946	9,883	8,977	9,301	582	
7. Shiralkoppa	1,187	3,193	2,760	3,947	3,085	3,482	465	
8. Sorab	391	2,688	2,843	3,234	2,798	2,980	254	
9. Sagar	10,484	11,549	12,893	23,377	8,738	19,927*	3,450	* This includes the deposit of Rs. 7,000 in the Savings Bank.
10. Kallurkatte	4,895	3,019	2,508	7,403	2,293	3,526	3,877	
11. Tirthahalli	2,718	13,009	12,868	15,586	13,574	13,752	1,834	
12. Kumsi	1,645	2,131	2,657	4,302	2,300	3,459	843	
Total ...	41,587	1,55,740	1,49,459	1,91,046	1,93,507	1,63,870	27,176	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1926 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1926-27	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1927 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		Past year 1925-26	Present year 1926-27		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	5,681	56,224	61,523	67,204	72,098	59,850	7,354	
2. Tarikere	1,926	26,905	25,896	27,822	29,398	26,066	1,756	
3. Birur	10,029	13,655	8,367	18,396	9,812	8,386	10,010	
4. Kadur	4,258	33,635	7,824	12,082	32,640	5,831	6,251	
5. Koppa	9,243	4,525	3,798	13,041	7,219	3,063	9,978	
6. Mudgere	458	5,144	20,364	20,822	8,062	18,439	2,383	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	2,678	3,669	2,912	5,590	5,023	2,799	2,791	
8. Ajjampur	1,730	2,038	1,125	2,855	1,822	2,219	636	
9. Sivane ...	3,110	935	862	3,972	878	1,741	2,231	
10. Sringeri	3,165	4,956	4,754	7,919	4,737	4,688	3,231	
Total ...	42,278	1,51,736	1,37,425	1,79,703	1,71,689	1,33,082	46,621	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug Town ...	9,766	40,405	39,598	49,364	33,366	40,288	9,076	
2. Davangere do ...	18,385	70,164	1,18,461	1,36,846	80,294	93,327	43,519	
3. Harihar... do ...	6,441	14,117	29,011	35,452	17,460	29,875	5,577	
4. Challakere ...	9,150	11,641	13,768	22,918	8,679	13,887	9,031	
5. Hiriyur	2,978	6,696	6,559	9,537	10,092	8,630	907	
6. Hosdurga ...	2,451	5,891	5,772	8,223	7,267	5,834	2,389	
7. Holalkere ...	2,072	6,740	5,983	8,055	7,754	5,005	3,050	
8. Jagalur ...	2,952	5,803	5,422	8,374	6,747	6,152	2,222	
9. Molakalmuru ..	584	3,228	3,699	4,283	2,852	3,873	410	
10. Naikanhatti ..	1,992	2,473	2,738	4,730	2,045	2,144	2,586	
11. Mayakonda ...	1,973	1,888	1,740	3,713	2,002	2,593	1,120	
12. Malebennur ...	552	1,220	1,057	1,609	1,335	1,449	160	
Total ...	59,296	1,70,266	2,33,808	2,93,104	1,79,893	2,13,057	80,047	
Grand Total ...	5,98,369	23,23,889	27,60,829	33,59,198	23,67,042	27,39,588	6,19,610	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Month	July 1926	August 1926	September 1926	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927	February 1927	March 1927	April 1927	May 1927	June 1927	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	8·64	6·44	6·91	3·74	0·19	0·07	0·00	0·10	0·20	0·44	3·25	3·70	33·68	32·42	35·81	Nil

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1926		During June 1927		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	4	1	4	0	
2. Rice (best sort)	4	0	4	0	
3. Rice (common)	5	1	4	85	
4. Javar	9	8	10	0	
5. Ragi	10	0	10	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1926-27.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works charged to Revenue. In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Major works	3,10,659	.....	3,10,659	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	1,26,660	1,24,674	2,51,334	.....	3,81,302	3,81,302	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	2,03,129	.....	.....	66,903	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	2,647	.....	.....	1,912	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,37,319	1,24,674	7,70,949	.....	3,81,302	4,50,117	12,21,066
Grants-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of— Establishment	.....	.....	66,903	.....	.....	.....	66,903
Tools and plant	.....	.....	1,912	.....	.....	.....	1,912
Total Irrigation Works ...	4,37,319	1,24,674	8,39,764	.....	3,81,302	4,50,117	12,89,881
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Civil Buildings	5,34,164	1,53,582	6,87,746	17,539	—585	16,954	.....
Communications	60,896	6,46,843	7,06,739	99,615	4,47,927	5,47,542	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,15,895	47,425	2,63,320	78,775	3,02,422	3,81,197	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	1,331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	4,95,171	.....	.....	79,741	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	6,199	.....	.....	2,440	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—19,768	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8,10,955	8,46,850	21,40,738	1,95,929	7,49,764	10,27,874	.....
In charge of Civil officers ...	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	8,10,955	8,46,861	21,40,749	1,95,929	7,49,764	10,27,874	31,68,623
26. Education—							
Buildings	61,933	20,089	82,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	25,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	61,933	20,089	1,08,020	.....	.....	.....	1,08,020
30. Grants for Public Improvements	61,243	.....	61,243	.....	.....	.....	61,243
31. Army—12. Military Works ...	69,732	27,857	97,589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	30,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	476	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	69,732	27,857	1,29,012	.....	.....	.....	1,29,012
38. Krishnarajasagara Works— Capital account	5,51,920	.....	5,51,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,64,862	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	1,15,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,51,920	.....	8,31,918	.....	.....	.....	8,31,918

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1926-27.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Works (Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	47,248	47,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	74,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	47,248	1,21,631	.....	.....	.....	1,21,631
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	1,09,580	1,09,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ..	.....	.....	—4,025	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Depreciation ...	.....	.....	41,738	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,09,580	1,55,394	.....	.....	.....	1,55,394
27. Agriculture ...	1,440	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440
Contribution Works— In charge of P.W. officers—							
Irrigation Works ...	51,017	48,168	99,185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Works—							
Civil buildings ...	64,256	45,384	1,09,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	18,466	754	19,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,02,550	3,809	2,06,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	2,85,272	49,947	3,35,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	3,36,289	98,115	4,34,404	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	35,779	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,36,289	98,115	4,71,308	.....	.....	.....	4,71,308
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works— Depreciation Fund ...	.....	1,885	1,885	.....	.....	.....	1,885
27. Loans to Municipalities	.....	15,296	15,296	.....	.....	.....	15,296
13. Mysore University Fund— Civil buildings ...	22,461	10,247	32,708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	10,394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,461	10,247	43,259	.....	.....	.....	43,259
Total State Funds and Local Funds ...	23,53,292	13,01,852	49,20,919	1,95,929	11,31,066	14,77,991	63,98,910

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1926-27.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1926-27	169,062	260,275	7,650	52,984	144,023	234,231	349,876	2,610	10,275	...	113,572	38,635	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March and April 1925.
Kolar		180,501	150,966	9,575	54,102	90,057	464,997	281,723	1,780	8,768	...	93,082	32,400	
Tumkur		192,885	168,105	7,329	44,405	104,575	556,802	307,622	1,974	6,845	..	111,522	29,679	
Mysore		312,356	392,941	9,285	84,771	202,897	599,507	380,636	2,453	7,188	11	209,950	66,142	
Hassan		200,689	194,880	7,391	51,082	121,870	236,338	120,873	2,085	1,857	...	103,749	19,994	
Shimoga		169,405	134,898	20,932	62,457	156,813	25,450	62,193	850	688	...	79,680	33,593	
Kadur		122,607	92,531	9,123	31,924	75,992	61,473	52,184	785	1,255	1	54,700	13,767	
Chitaldrug		173,474	99,551	10,456	78,460	97,714	313,223	187,410	1,968	4,169	6	75,280	27,205	
Total ...		1,540,979	1,494,097	81,744	459,595	993,941	2,492,021	1,742,017	14,475	41,045	18	841,535	261,315	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during 1926-27.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1925-26	578	27,33,246	95	92,567	254	4,66,210	2,573	34,85,115	3,500	67,78,488	
	1926-27	573	26,80,645	95	88,798	250	4,30,624	2,547	33,84,015	3,465	65,84,082	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1926-27.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1925-26	Collection during the current year 1926-27	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,00,00,407	88,57,741	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	9,20,788	1,11,63,056	1,20,83,844	1,10,26,514	1,11,38,798	87,908	8,57,138
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	1,28,577	5,56,407	6,84,984	5,66,230	5,55,954	6,151	1,22,879
Miscellaneous ...	2,20,336	10,21,949	12,42,285	10,33,946	10,57,219	17,758	1,67,308
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*2,58,752*	*2,58,752*	*1,86,114*	*2,58,752*	...	...
Total ...	12,69,701	1,24,82,660	1,37,52,361	1,24,40,576	1,24,93,219	1,11,817	11,47,325
1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on gold ...	...	11,85,082	11,85,082	12,01,522	11,85,082	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	60,934	60,934	47,251	60,934	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,600*	*1,600*	*1,912*	*1,600*	...	...
Total ...	...	12,44,416	12,44,416	12,46,861	12,44,416	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	20,56,068	20,56,068	21,50,503	20,29,568	...	26,500
2. Timber etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ...	6,14,962	20,57,906	26,72,868	17,42,497	16,84,705	1,60,602	8,27,561
3. Miscellaneous ...	6,566	56,237	62,803	86,394	56,279	3,679	2,845
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*3,130*	*3,130*	*3,123*	*3,130*	...	...
Total ...	6,21,528	41,67,081	47,88,609	39,76,271	37,67,422	1,64,281	8,56,906
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	91,747	25,97,453	26,89,200	25,99,748	25,27,719	8,289	1,53,192
2. Toddy ...	2,26,224	33,75,761	36,01,985	32,76,611	31,82,553	9,857	4,09,575
3. Ganja and majum ...	11,360	4,32,372	4,43,732	4,48,132	4,12,113	509	31,110
Opium	971	89,296	90,267	93,778	88,789	114	1,364
Other receipts ...	31,152	1,30,990	1,62,142	1,41,116	1,40,704	471	20,967
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*79,685*	*79,685*	*92,483*	*79,685*	...	...
Total ...	3,61,454	65,46,187	69,07,641	64,66,902	62,72,193	19,240	6,16,208
Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	8,38,148	8,38,148	8,11,573	8,38,148	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	11,37,994	11,37,994	11,45,030	11,37,994	...	..
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	64,562	64,562	69,546	64,562	...	..
4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	31,943	31,943	32,944	31,943	...	..
5. Fines and Penalties	...	22,096	22,096	22,885	22,096	...	..
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1,11,607*	*1,11,607*	*1,05,590*	*1,11,607*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,83,136	19,83,136	19,76,388	19,83,136	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1925-26	Collection during the current year 1926-27	Remissions during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,979	3,979	3,935	3,979	...	...
2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	5,404	5,404	6,189	5,404	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	42,418	42,418	41,283	42,418	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	5,786	5,786	6,789	5,786	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*13,379*	*13,379*	*17,895*	*13,379*	...	...
Total ...	...	44,208	44,208	40,301	44,208	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ...	2,41,779	14,44,036	16,85,815	21,29,395	14,44,036	19,034	2,22,745
2. Registration ..	...	3,43,945	3,43,945	3,46,325	3,43,945	...	..
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	10,286	10,286	13,923	10,286	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	59,236	59,236	52,326	59,236	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	56,279	56,279	59,383	56,279	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	1,01,453	1,01,453	5,42,977	1,01,453	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	2,187	2,187	3,106	2,187	...	...
8. Police ...	...	93,290	93,290	56,837	93,290	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	41,974	41,974	39,086	41,974	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	12,972	12,972	22,339	12,972	...	...
11. Education ..	...	2,09,427	2,09,427	1,96,369	2,09,427	...	...
12. Army ...	...	74,892	74,892	57,097	74,892	...	...
Total ...	2,41,779	24,49,973	26,91,756	35,19,713	24,49,977	19,034	2,22,745
G. Miscellaneous— Extraordinary receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...		
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract...	...	...	...	4,42,026	3,16,561	...	...
2. Interest— i. Interest on Loans ...	...	...	...	70,221	76,298	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	...	...	70,833	43,849	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	...	...	6,70,077	5,99,972	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...		...	...	*47,366*	*8,937*		
3. Civil Works ...	...	...	...	1,35,515	1,58,421	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	1,18,906	73,908	...	..
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	...	...	5,064	11,607	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	14,65,276	12,71,679	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1925-26	Collection during the current year 1926-27	Remission during the current year 1926-27	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General, Commercial service							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	20,99,702	20,99,702	21,40,113	20,99,702	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ...	...	23,46,111	23,46,111	22,40,945	23,46,111	...	...
3. Iron Works profits ...	...	...	...	—8,35,701	...	...	...
4. K. G. F. Water Works	...	71,682	71,682	...	71,682	...	...
5. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	—1,74,396	—1,74,396	—40,685	—1,74,396	...	...
Total ...	...	43,43,099	43,43,099	35,04,672	43,43,099	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	24,94,462	3,45,32,443	3,70,26,905	3,46,36,960	3,38,69,349	3,14,372	28,43,184
Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund ...	...	5,00,956	5,00,956	4,99,529	5,00,956	...	..
Contribution by District Boards ...	...	3,51,764	3,51,764	3,71,882	3,51,764	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—		—63	—63	...	—63	...	...
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	9,76,533	9,76,533	12,28,258	9,76,533	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	15,33,626	15,33,626	22,76,560	15,33,626	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	29,38,693	29,38,693	30,79,689	29,38,693	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	76,032	76,032	1,83,119	76,032	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	3,27,550	3,27,550	...	3,27,550	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	45,568	45,568	4,79,446	45,568	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	36,187	36,187	...	36,187	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	1,68,829	1,68,829	...	1,68,829	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	3,68,413	3,68,413	...	3,68,413	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	11,186	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	73,24,088	73,24,088	81,29,669	73,24,088	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	...	4,11,93,437	4,11,93,437	4,27,66,269	4,11,93,437	..	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...		5,00,51,178	5,00,51,178	5,27,67,036	5,00,51,178	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1925-26	Current year 1926-27	Actual expenditure 1925-26	Expenditure during current year 1926-27	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
B 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	27,73,000	27,39,000	28,28,952	28,50,044	
2. Forest	11,62,000	12,58,000	12,30,640	11,39,824	
3. Excise	3,97,000	3,99,000	3,88,487	4,17,720	
3 (a) Income-tax	82,000	86,000	80,980	89,202	
4. Stamps	94,000	1,07,000	90,394	93,139	
5. Registration	1,50,000	1,51,000	1,52,689	1,53,204	
Total ...	46,58,000	47,40,000	47,72,142	47,43,133	
C. Administration—					
1. Civil List	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	13,90,000	14,30,000	14,91,752	15,99,227	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	86,000	85,000	81,906	85,341	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,08,000	3,00,000	2,94,655	3,25,089	
5. Miscellaneous	74,000	73,000	1,45,843	72,868	
6. Courts of Law...	9,97,000	9,94,000	9,89,020	9,96,288	
7. Jails	1,61,000	1,42,000	1,45,497	1,45,710	
8. Police	16,23,000	16,73,000	15,95,817	16,21,636	
9. Army	17,33,000	17,72,000	16,33,714	17,56,569	
Total ...	86,72,000	87,69,000	86,78,204	89,02,728	
D. Public Instruction	46,89,000	47,27,000	45,10,480	47,60,693	
E. Medical charges	9,93,000	9,96,000	10,05,645	10,17,943	
F. Religious charges	3,47,000	3,51,000	3,31,540	3,70,211	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	10,70,000	10,50,000	2,96,094	3,52,910	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	36,45,000	36,60,000	26,18,654	22,20,686	
3. Industrial Works	35,000	27,000	21,049	25,397	
4. Iron Works...	6,25,000	2,50,000	4,74,295	2,50,000	
Total ...	53,75,000	49,87,000	34,10,092	28,48,993	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	7,18,000	5,88,000	7,03,541	8,39,764	
ii. Civil Works	18,45,000	19,89,000	22,35,434	21,81,351	
Total ..	25,63,000	25,77,000	29,38,975	30,21,115	
I. Pensions	14,87,000	14,70,000	16,20,253	16,78,919	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1925-26	Current year 1926-27	Actual expenditure 1925-26	Expenditure during current year 1926-27	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G *Miscellaneous*—					
1. Supervision of Mines	2,17,000	2,04,000	2,11,815	2,08,508	
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
3. Interest on debt and other obligations	33,64,000	35,83,000	35,93,397	34,36,134	
4. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	77,000	82,000	83,965	87,585	
5. Economic Development	...	1,00,000	...	74,960	
6. Agriculture	7,83,000	7,54,000	10,21,377	8,50,449	
7. Industries and Commerce ...	1,34,000	1,49,000	1,30,919	1,57,201	
8. Co-operative Societies	1,17,000	1,19,000	1,17,489	1,19,258	
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	4,20.000	6,30,000	3,95,454	5,97,899	
10. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	25,000	...	—622	57,469	
13. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	..	24	...	
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	..	...	...	
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	
16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	...	*8,14,000*	*1,86,421*	*7,22,298*	
Total ...	70,05,000	83,13,000	72,45,397	67,45,165	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,92,89,000	39,30,000	3,80,12,728	3,75,88,900	
K. *Debt Heads*—					
1. Investment account	...	...	35,11,772	31,65,490	
2. Debt	...	...	2,787	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance provident funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	..	...	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	1,57,557	3,00,526	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	...	...	10,59,980	5,65,193	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...	
7. Advances	...	...	2,64,604	...	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	...	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	44,933	...	
10. Loans	...	...	75,722	...	
11. Remittances	...	...	7,79,212	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,81,647	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	58,96,567	42,12,856	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,39,09,295	4,18,01,756	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	88,57,741	82,49,422	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,27,67,036	5,00,51,178	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1926.

Names of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*192 Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,438,907	23,667	15,813	4,395	2,117	1,342	...	...	11,13,916	14,264·95	975·63	15,240·58	

*Excludes 9 State Non-public, 4 Private Non-aided and 7 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1926.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Rate per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1925)	Present year (1926)			Past year (1925)	Present year (1926)			Past year (1925)	Present year (1926)	Past year (1925)	Present year (1926)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	100,582	120,302	19,720	.....	102,263	87,131	.....	15,132	17·16	20·52	17·43	14·87	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1926-27.

Number of institutions 1925-26 as on 30-6-27	Number of institutions 1926-27 as on 31-3-27	Names of Institutions	Number on the rolls 1925-26 as on 30-6-27	Number on the rolls 1926-27 as on 31-3-27	Average daily attendance 1925-26 as on 30-6-27	Average daily attendance 1926-27 as on 31-3-27	Expenditure from: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	2	Arts Colleges for men	1,218	1,274	1,009	1,050	3,82,007	...	...	44,815	7,850	4,34,672
1	1	Do for women	17	21	16	18						
1	1	Engineering College	212	257	188	221	1,15,744	...	...	14,690	315	1,30,749
1	1	Medical College	177	167	155	153	35,453	...	..	14,795	778	51,026
4	4	Oriental Colleges for men	331	323	211	220	57,736	...	...	20	1,037	58,793
1	1	Teaching College	11	42	10	39	12,250	...	...	...	...	12,250
10	10	Tot ...	1,966	2,084	1,589	1,701	6,03,190	..	...	74,320	9,980	6,87,490
		Secondary Schools.										
23	23	High Schools, English, for boys	7,234	7,093	6,171	6,297	2,91,763	...	145	1,49,530	29,315	4,70,753
3	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	236	225	211	196	6,125	...	...	...	...	6,125
215	235	Middle Schools, English, for boys	22,047	20,944	16,301	16,944	5,66,340	41,296	120	10,708	39,025	6,57,489
310	289	Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	6,498	4,904	4,302	3,771	1,67,556	13,005	...	170	...	1,80,731
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	253	241	191	220	49,145	114	...	1,586	6,411	57,256
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	24	24	22	20	1,930	...	...	...	...	1,930
23	22	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,242	1,093	917	835	83,486	3,356	...	3,482	18,286	1,08,560
50	49	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	837	740	563	551	30,860	206	...	...	..	31,066
630	627	Total ...	38,351	35,264	28,676	28,834	11,97,205	57,977	265	1,65,425	93,037	15,13,909
		Primary Education.										
5,462	5,658	Primary Schools, for boys	216,109	224,372	152,929	157,948	13,27,293	2,06,641	48,420	211	10,389	15,92,954
703	705	Do for girls	36,153	35,474	23,943	23,749	3,26,731	34,722	400	3,493	36,410	4,01,756
6,165	6,363	Total ...	252,262	259,846	176,872	181,697	16,54,024	2,41,363	48,820	3,704	46,799	19,94,710
		Schools (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	639	617	487	543	52,805	...	...	...	...	52,805
3	3	Do do Mistresses	90	88	76	80	9,340	...	...	123	3,082	12,545
17	17	Industrial Schools for males	1,465	1,130	1,104	982	1,20,912	...	...	...	...	1,20,912
2	2	Do do for females	64	83	32	66	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
4	4	Commercial Schools	619	424	448	356	12,344	...	...	6,301	892	19,537
49	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,609	1,607	1,260	1,215	8,608	...	480	...	794	9,882
3	3	Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	87	76	49	49	9,344	...	...	290	540	10,174
1	1	Engineering School	222	236	192	205	46,956	...	...	5,132	...	52,088
2	2	Agricultural School	86	51	26	43	21,900	...	...	...	6,100	28,000
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	..	...	...	...	...	6,254	...	..	...	6,254
88	90	Total ...	4 831	4,312	3,674	3,539	2,82,209	6,254	480	11,846	13,208	3,13,997
6,893	7,090	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	297,410	301,506	210,813	215,771	37,36,628	3,05,594	49,565	2,55,295	1,63,024	45,10,106
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
13	4	Advanced	143	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,160	1,118	Elementary	18,436	17,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,173	1,122	Total ...	18,579	18,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	11,90,310	1,55,519	...	1,52,971	84,371	15,83,171
8,066	8,212	Grand Total of all Institutions and Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	315	319,517	210,813	215,771	49,26,938	4,61,113	49,565	4,08,266	2,47,396	60,93,277

N.B.—Figures relating to Agricultural Instruction and Indirect Expenditure of Mysore University have been taken from the revised estimates for 1926-27 in the Budget as the accounts were not received from the respective Departments.

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